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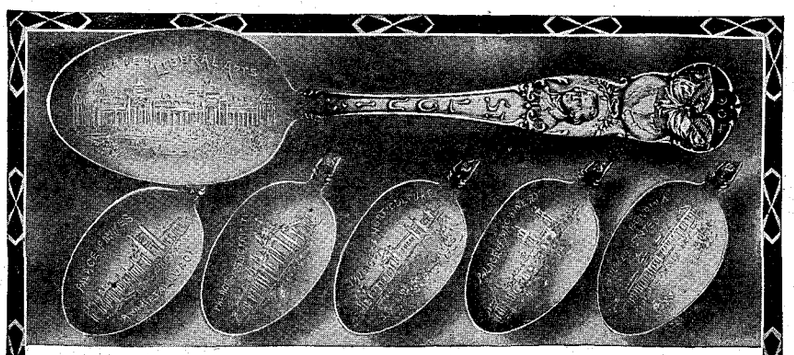

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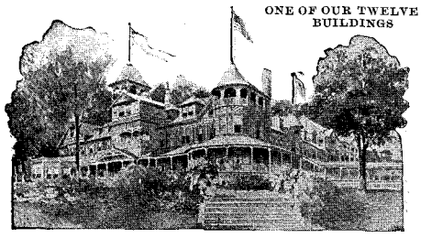

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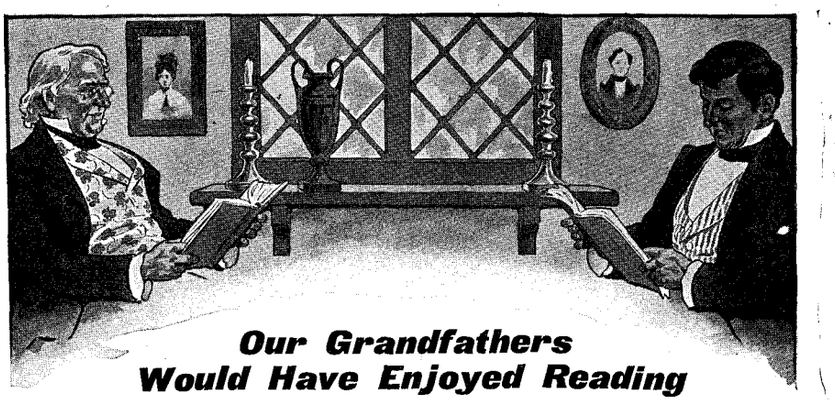

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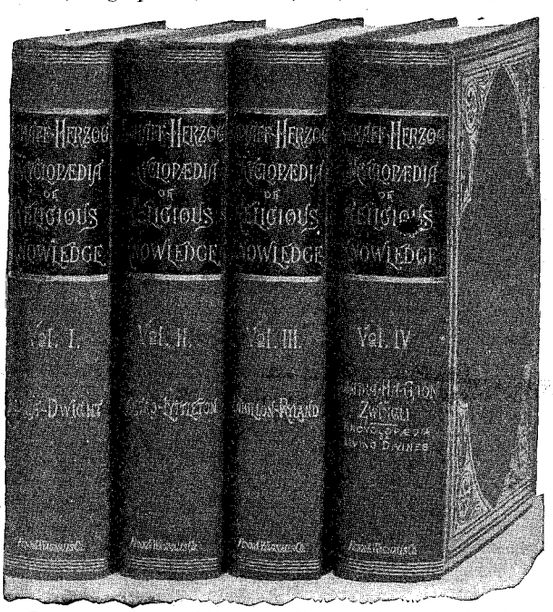

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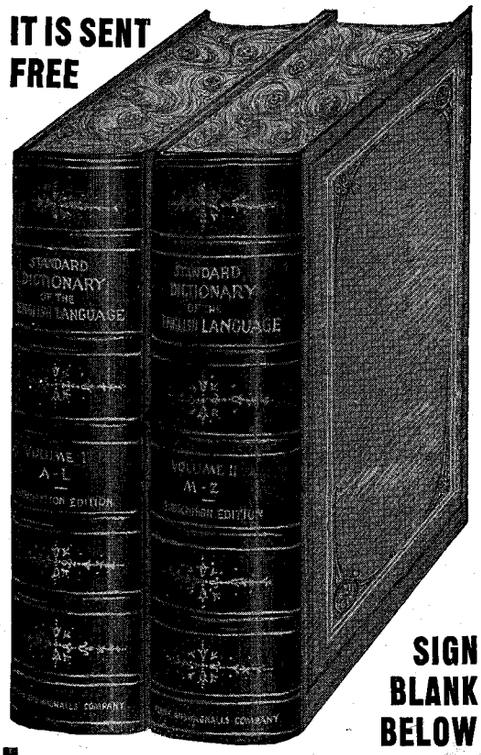

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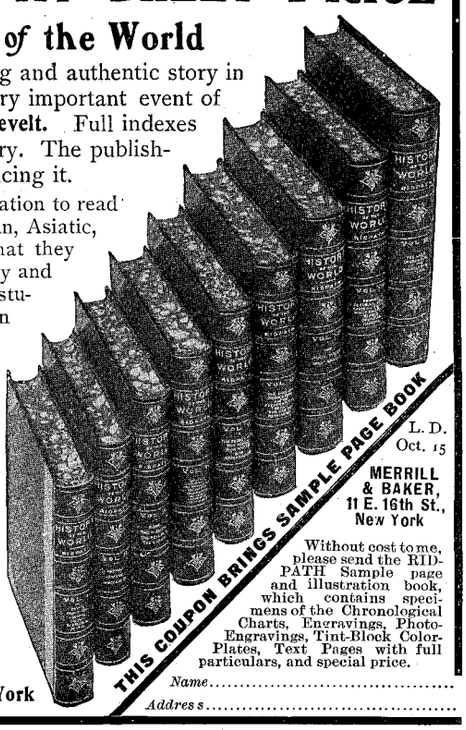

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIX., NO. 16 NEW YORK, OCTOBER 15, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 756

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICA'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE.

THE meeting of the International Peace Congress in Boston last week, the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in St. Louis, President Roosevelt's promise to call another Peace Conference at The Hague, and his announcement that the Administration is negotiating arbitration treaties with all the Powers that will enter into such negotiations have created an impression that a new peace movement is afoot, with America in the van. All this agitation for peace, many papers argue, must create a public sentiment against war that will be bound to have its effect; to which the Baltimore *American* replies that if all these congresses and conferences "end in nothing more than platitudes, however high they may be, they are more likely to retard in public estimation the cause which they have espoused than to further it," and "the more congresses which do nothing and suggest nothing of a practical character, the greater must be the discouragement of the friends of peace." The Boston congress addressed a peace resolution to the Czar and the Mikado, which led an Italian delegate to remark that it looked like "a case of calling the doctor after the patient was dead."

Secretary Hay's address at the opening of the Boston congress has inspired more comment than any action taken by the congress itself. Mr. Hay is regarded by many newspapers as being himself one of the world's most powerful influences for peace. In a scholarly and elegant address he spoke of the spirit of peace that has characterized our greatest men, and which inspires the present Administration. He recalled the fact that "during the hundred and twenty years of our independent existence we have had but three wars with the outside world, tho we have had a most grievous and dolorous struggle with our own people." When the Hague court "lay apparently wrecked at the beginning of its voyage, threatened with death before it had fairly begun to live, it was the American Government which gave it the breath of life by inviting the republic of Mexico to share our appeal to its jurisdiction; and the second case brought before it was at the instance of Mr. Roosevelt, who declined in its favor the high honor of arbitrating an affair of world-wide importance." The hundred days of war with Spain "put an end forever to bloodshed which had lasted a generation," and the landing of troops on the Isthmus "closed without a shot a sanguinary succession of trivial wars." The President hopes to lay before the Senate, next winter, arbitration treaties with European powers, and has promised to call a second Hague peace conference. Further:

"If our example is worth anything to the world, we have given it in the vital matter of disarmament. We have brought away from the Far East 55,000 soldiers whose work was done, and have sent them back to the fields of peaceful activity. We have reduced our army to its minimum of 60,000 men; in fact, we may say we have no army, but in place of one a nucleus for drill and discipline. We have three-fourths of one soldier for every thousand of the population—a proportion which, if adopted by other Powers, would at once eliminate wars and rumors of wars from the daily thoughts of the chancelleries of the world."

The next morning the Boston *Herald* replied to Secretary Hay's flattering picture of our country with a long editorial, from which we take the following paragraphs:

"The Mexican War, in its purpose and incitement, was a national crime. The Spanish War was unnecessary, and our jingo statesmen, hotly desiring war, perceiving that a patient delay would reveal that the war was unnecessary, forced the President's hand. These statesmen did not care half so much for the sufferings of the Cubans as for the opportunities that war would furnish. They feared, instead of desiring, the liberation of the Cubans from their oppression without a war, and its chances for military glory, political capital, and money-making contracts. The war in the Philippines, the most costly, destructive, and cruel in which the nation has engaged, excepting only the civil war, was a war to establish by subjugation a dominion to which we had taken title as a prize of victory in another war entered upon with a profession of purely philanthropic intentions and a proclamation that acquisition of territory as a result would be 'criminal aggression.' The pretense so often heard nowadays that the Philippines came to us as a necessary result of the Spanish War is an assumption for which there is no reasonable warrant. Spain did not propose to relinquish them. The United States, taking advantage of Spain's helplessness, in accordance with a greedy second thought arising after peace negotiations had begun, demanded, not that they should be put in the way of securing independence of Spain through our good offices, as Cuba was, but that they should be ceded to us as a possession, absolutely and without condition or pledge as to their future.

"The intelligent members of this peace congress who have come from abroad know all these circumstances, and they know that this Government, under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, has prosecuted 'benevolent assimilation' against an unwilling, Christian, and largely civilized people at the cost of hundreds of thousands of Filipino lives, of awful suffering, and stupendous waste, exceeding by many fold in each particular what would have been likely to occur in any domestic contests incident to establishing self-government among themselves. These well-read students of the world's contemporary history are in little danger of being imposed upon by Secretary Hay's smooth periods. Many of them have already expressed their regret that this nation has become an imitator of the empire-building monarchies of Europe, employing offensive war as its instrument of expansion. They will be apt, however, to discover in Secretary Hay's adroit apologetics a consciousness that the business needs palliation and defense before such an assembly as confronted him.

"The Secretary, as a member of the administration of President Roosevelt, felt it to be incumbent on him to call attention only to what the President had done favorable to the causes which the congress exists to promote. That he has done some things

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favorable no one wishes to dispute. The alarm that is felt in some quarters, the not unreasonable alarm, is not due to his peaceable speeches and acts, but to speeches and acts that are of an inconsistent and contrary significance, to which the Secretary of State wisely did not refer. They might be marshaled in a way to present to the peace congress quite a different portrait, and one not less lifelike, than that of the meek, aureoled apostle of conciliation and arbitration invoked to beam serenely in Tremont Temple yesterday."

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN FUND.

THE reiteration, by the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Times* (Dem.), of the charge that Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee is using his official knowledge of trust crimes and a silent "understanding" of future immunity to secure big campaign contributions from the trusts, is forcing this campaign issue to the front. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) takes it up in a column and a half editorial; and John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House, referred to it a few days ago in a speech in Brooklyn, more by innuendo, however, than by direct assertion. Mr. Pulitzer addresses the President in a letter nearly two newspaper pages long, calling upon him to make public the sums contributed to his campaign fund by the trusts and to tell what agreements, express or implied, Mr. Cortelyou has made with them. And *The Times* says, in the course of a triple-leaded editorial:

"Conceivably the public welfare may be promoted by a rigorous Federal supervision of corporations. But no man would have the hardihood to assert that any other than private and political ends are served when the chief of the department which has become the custodian of corporation secrets is put at the head of the partizan committee whose principal function is to collect campaign contributions which come chiefly from great corporations.

"That man's moral sensibilities must be not merely blunted but blotted out who would fail to see that the assumption of these functions by Mr. Cortelyou is a public scandal, a national disgrace. The disgrace is in the truest sense national, since it involves the head of the nation whose creature, agent, and personal representative is the offender in question."

The Outlook places this allegation in a list of "campaign lies" it has collected; the Washington *Times* (Ind. Dem.) does not believe it, and Walter Wellman says the Republican campaign is entirely free from any bargaining or understanding with the trusts. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) asks *The Times* to substantiate its charges and give concrete instances. A member of the cabinet told the Washington correspondents that as Mr. Cortelyou was leaving the President a few days ago, he was heard to remark:

"Mr. President, I believe you will win, and you will win without a promise, expressed or implied, having been given a corporation, interest, or individual in exchange for their support."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, in commenting on this:

"President Roosevelt made it known long ago that there should be no mortgage on his election and no pledges made for favor to any one in exchange for services or financial aid in this year's campaign. That policy has been rigidly observed by National Chairman Cortelyou, and it has been understood very plainly by representatives of interests who might be inclined to approach the chairman for the purpose of making a deal or securing an 'understanding.'

"The Democratic managers and their organs, some of which are the mouthpieces of corporate interests, have not a scintilla of evidence to support their charge that Chairman Cortelyou, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, and other Republican leaders are 'milking the trusts.'

"The charge that the Administration is not putting into effect the law creating the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce is without foundation. Because the work of that bureau has not been made public the Democrats insist that the machinery has been stopped out of deference to the corporations. The Administration will not be forced into any premature action by criticism made for purely partizan purposes. On account of the important relations this bureau is designed to have with the business interests of the country, more important even than the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is imperative that its organization should be effected deliberately and with the greatest care.

"It was necessary before the first step could be taken in the duties imposed upon the bureau that the plan of its operations should be clearly defined and permanently adopted, so as to avoid inquisition, distress, and injustice on the one hand, and inefficiency on the other. It required many months to accomplish this, and now the bureau is in full operation and the results of its work will be produced in the regular form prescribed by law.

"There will be no complaint of lack of publicity in the event that the investigations of this bureau disclose violations of the antitrust or Interstate Commerce acts. It is also certain that no

"COME ON TO THE PEACE CONGRESS, BOYS!"
—Lovey in the Salt Lake *Herald*.

THE VERY LATEST BRAND.
—The Savannah *News*.

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reports from this bureau will be used by the Administration for political effect. If any investigation is completed, however, and the evidence secured convinces the President and the Department of Justice that legal action is demanded, that action will be instituted promptly, whether it is before or after the election.

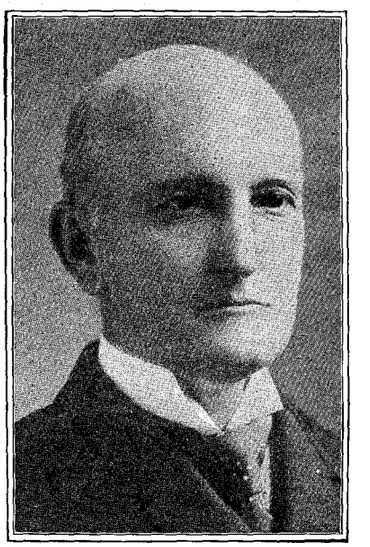
"A report reached the White House to-day that postmasters in the Third Congressional District of Tennessee were being assessed by the chairman of the Republican executive committee of that district. President Roosevelt lost no time in issuing instructions to Acting Postmaster-General Wynne to notify all the postmasters in that district of the law regarding political assessments. Mr. Wynne immediately prepared the following letter, which has been mailed to the postmasters:

"'Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of a circular issued by the Civil Service Commission on the subject of political assessments. You are informed that you can contribute or not and as much or as little as you see fit, and that you will not be jeopardized in any way for failure to contribute.'"

A REPUBLICAN'S CRITICISM OF HIS PARTY.

WHAT the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) calls "a Republican argument for Parker" appears in the current *Atlantic Monthly* from the pen of Congressman Samuel W. McCall (Rep.), of Massachusetts. The article purports to be a presentation of the Republican side of the argument in the present campaign; but in the course of the argument Mr. McCall speaks well of Judge Parker's qualifications for the Presidency, belittles the objections to Mr. Davis's age, recalls the Republican party's former friendship for silver, criticizes the McKinley tariff, praises the conduct of President Cleveland, declares that the Dingley tariff must be revised, questions whether the campaign against the trusts has reduced their profits "by a single farthing," suggests that there is a relationship between the trusts and the tariff, argues for Philippine independence, disparages President Roosevelt's military record, and deprecates the "bullying" attitude of this country toward our weaker neighbors. Mr. McCall distrusts the Democratic attitude, or lack of attitude, on the money question, however, avers that the Republican party "is fairly committed to a revision of the tariff," and argues that if the Republican party declares for Philippine independence, it will come as a natural culmination of their policy, while "a radical change by the opposition party would appear like repeal." This Republican Congressman says of the tariff and the trusts:

"The Republican party is fairly committed to a revision of the tariff. It can not be questioned that such an inequality has arisen in the schedules as would require the party, as the champion of protection, to undertake that friendly revision which it has always professed a willingness to make. Between a radical revision and no revision at all the former is preferable. A radical revision would involve business disturbance. No revision at all would continue some outgrown schedules and ratify and make seated many important duties which answer no just purpose of revenue or protection, and which, chiefly in consequence of developments since their adoption, as directly impose the payment of a tribute as if that were the declared purpose of the law. A deliberate and sanctioned governmental favoritism soon becomes permanent. The plunder and the confiscations of to-day become the vested interests of to-morrow. If the Republican party is true to its repeated declarations, and no party has ever been more mindful of its pledges, it will revise the tariff, bearing constantly in mind both the safety of our industrial system and justice to the man who buys. The higher wage scale prevailing in our country and a fair return upon capital actually invested should be secured, but not the solvency of grossly watered and even aerated stocks.



CONGRESSMAN MCCALL (REP.),

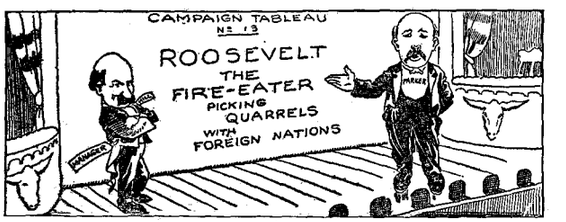
Whose defense of his party is thought to be somewhat out of tune.

"President Roosevelt's administration has made a determined effort to enforce the antitrust law, which was regarded as an important law when it was enacted, and into which the Supreme Court has construed important and far-reaching provisions of which the great lawyers who framed the act never dreamed. And

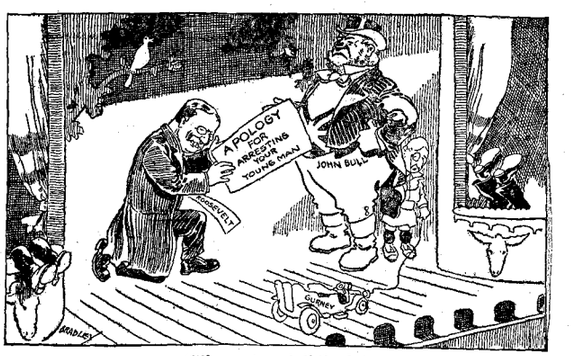
A RISING VOTE.

Some of the smaller nations that would be unanimous for peace.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

"BABBLE OF PEACE."



PROPRIETOR—"Now, ladies and gentlemen, when the curtain rises, I will show you the terrible Roosevelt bullying the world!"



(Silence, two dull thuds.)

A SHOW THAT WENT WRONG.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

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yet it may be questioned whether all the proceedings in the courts and the fear of the drastic provisions of the law have abated by a single farthing the profits which the trusts have wrung from the people.

"The trusts have been the subject of much invective. They do not care what people say about them. Their feelings are not hurt by rough language, but they are keenly sensitive to whatever cuts into their profits. The degree of relationship between them and the tariff—whether that of mother and daughter—is a question I shall not discuss, but that there is no relationship at all, and that one has no influence upon the other, can not seriously be contended."

Mr. McCall says that the Philippines are becoming so expensive that we must change our relations with the archipelago or reimpose the war stamp taxes; and he imagines "that the party that proposes to reimpose the stamp taxes in time of peace in order to avoid acting in harmony with the principles of our Government will see the handwriting on the wall." But more important than the financial aspect of the Philippine question is its relation to the underlying principles of the nation and the party. He says on this point:

"Time has not dealt kindly with some of the arguments that were urged in favor of the annexation of the Philippines. Gentlemen who satisfied their judgment by citing the annexation of the contiguous continent of Louisiana, which now forms so splendid a part of the American republic, as a precedent for annexing those 'sprinkled isles' upon the other side of the globe, must be convinced by this time that there is a material difference between the two cases. And then the 'key to the commerce of the Orient' has not apparently opened those markets to us.

"But whatever the errors of the past, the present has a most important problem. The ultimate relation of the archipelago to the United States is yet to be decided. Self-government, which, as Mr. Parker well said, must mean independence, is in harmony not merely with the principles of our own Government, but with all that is most glorious in the history of the Republican party. That party came into being upon the announced principle that the Constitution carried freedom into the Territories, and that Congress had no power, in defiance of that instrument, to establish slavery there. There is an inconsistency, too palpable to need to be pointed out, between that foundation principle of the party and the principle involved in our government of the Philippines, that Congress may rule over them free from all constitutional restraints. I prefer to believe that the Republican party will ultimately act in harmony with its forty years of unrelenting opposition to the idea of slavery, individual or national, rather than with the policy into which it deviated under the impulse of the war passion."

THE WISCONSIN FIGHT

THE most casual reading of the news and comment on the Wisconsin campaign reveals the fact that the party fences there lie leveled to the ground, while the voters troop hither and thither, from party to party, as reason or passion dictates. The electors who will support one party on the state ticket and the other on the national are reckoned by tens of thousands; the Democrats openly boast that they will elect Peck by insurgent Republican votes, while the La Follette Republicans tell how their candidate polled 45,000 Democratic votes two years ago, and aver that he will have a Democratic following of at least 25,000 this year. The decision of the state Supreme Court, on Wednesday of last week, that the nominees of the La Follette wing of the Republican party shall occupy the regular Republican column on the ballot, gives the political calculators a basis for their prophecies. The "stalwarts," or anti-La Follette Republicans, are expected to vote for Scofield, their own nominee, or for Peck (Dem.), but are expected to support the Roosevelt electors. Figuring on this basis, the Democrats are predicting victory for the state ticket, while the Republicans are predicting victory for the national electors. The court decision is based on the fact that the Republican state central committee has ruled that the La Follette ticket is "regular," a ruling that the court holds to be final, according to Wisconsin law.

When Chairman Taggart heard the news of the decision, he exclaimed to the reporters that "that settles Wisconsin!" and added that "Peck now will be elected governor to a certainty and there is a mighty good chance of electing the Parker and Davis electors." And Timothy E. Ryan, member of the Democratic executive committee for Wisconsin, expressed similar hope for Peck, but had his doubts about electing the Democratic electors. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Dem.) frankly says that it is now expected that Roosevelt will carry the State "by anywhere from 18,000 to 30,000," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that Parker's chances in Wisconsin "now look rather remote." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) sees no reason why Roosevelt should not carry the State; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) believes that the decision "makes the Roosevelt electoral ticket sure and the reelection of La Follette most probable." The Baltimore *Sun* thinks that "the chances are" that La Follette "will be reelected." The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) advises the "stalwarts" to withdraw and give La Follette a clear

CZAR PARKER—"Be steadfast, faithful sons, I am hastening to the front."
KUROPATKIN TAGGART—"Don't hurry, Judge, we are backing up."

—Rogers in *Harper's Weekly*.

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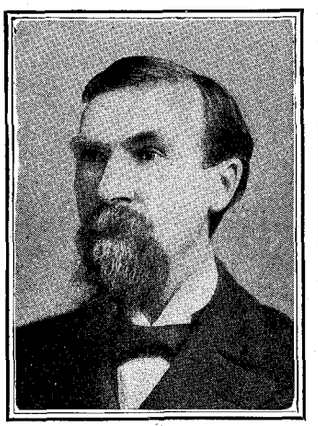
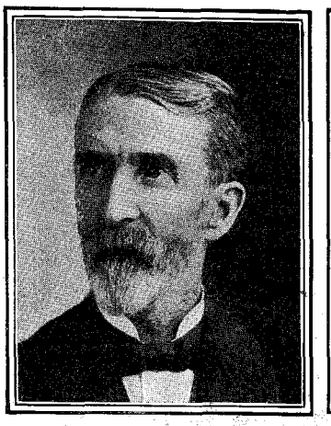
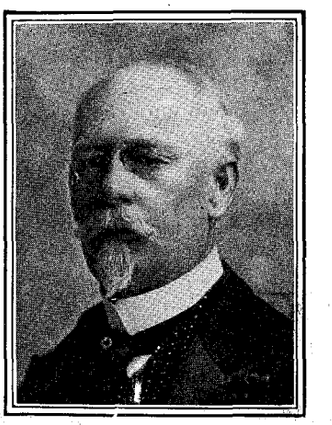
SENATOR SPOONER,
Leader of the "stalwart" faction.



S. A. COOK,
"Stalwart" nominee for governor who withdrew when the Supreme Court declared the La Follette ticket regular.



EDWARD SCOFIELD,
The Wisconsin lumber king and former governor who has succeeded Cook at the head of the "stalwart" ticket.



GEORGE W. PECK.
Author of the "Peck's Bad Boy" stories, who is running for governor on the Democratic ticket. He was governor from 1891-5.

FOUR ANTI-LA FOLLETTE LEADERS.

field, but the utterances of Senator Spooner and the other "stalwart" leaders since the decision makes it clear that they intend to keep up the fight.

A staff correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) at Madison, Wis., gives a glimpse of the mixed condition of affairs in the following paragraphs:

"There are 'stalwarts'—a large, conservative element—who acknowledge that for some reasons they are not entirely sorry to have La Follette win. This is because they believe, against their hope, that La Follette will be reelected in any event, and they do not think it would be such a crushing defeat for them to have him ride to victory with the regular party title as it would be to have him elected as an independent over their own regular ticket and that of the Democrats combined.

"There is another element which actually argues that La Follette's victory to-day will make his defeat easier of accomplishment. Asked why, the reply is: 'Because a lot of Republicans who would throw away their votes on Cook had he been declared the regular Republican candidate, will now appreciate that their only chance is to vote for Peck, the Democratic candidate.'

"There is still another view—that, as the regular Republican candidate, Governor La Follette will not capture so many Democratic votes as he would if he were running on an independent ticket. There is no denying that in his previous campaigns he has had the support of thousands of Democrats. Privately 'stalwarts' now are expressing the hope that the Democratic managers will send William J. Bryan into the State to make at least a half-dozen speeches. They think the former 'peerless leader' can win back a large part of Democratic support from La Follette.

"It is notorious that the 'stalwart' leaders, and a great part of their following who think themselves especially wise, make no bones of their intention of voting for Peck. The 'stalwart' state ticket, if kept in the field, will be for campaign purposes only.

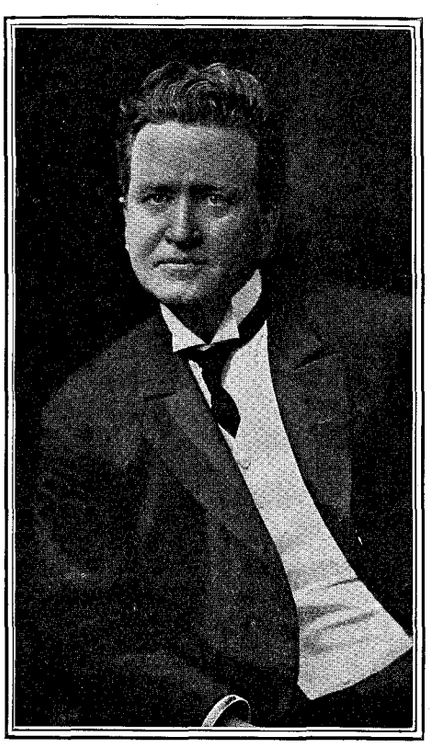
"'Will the Democrats rise to the situation?' is a question that was asked here a hundred times to-day. They have not shown marked signs of a big effort here yet. The Republicans, apparently solicitous for them, say they can not do anything with a jug of water."

Senator Spooner, leader of the "stalwarts," is very indignant at an article in the current *McClure's*, by Lincoln Steffens, in which the writer charges that Spooner's seat in the Senate was obtained for him by the use of a large corruption fund. It is said that thousands of copies of the magazine are being distributed throughout Wisconsin as a campaign document. The Senator calls the charge "an unmitigated and malicious falsehood," and suggests that the writer of the article is himself an "enemy of the republic." He says, at the close of a long statement:

"Of course any man unfaithful in a public trust, high or low, or who corrupts public agencies, or debauches the electorate, is an enemy of the republic, but such are not the only enemies of the republic. The men who from the platform, through the press and the magazines, groundlessly impeach the integrity of legislative bodies, state or national, the motives and conduct of public men, executive or judicial, and impair the confidence of the people in the institutions of their Government, are likewise enemies of the republic, not so dangerous, yet very harmful. . . . . .

"On the 4th of March next I will, if I live, have served fourteen years in the Senate. I have represented there no 'system.' I have had no connection with any railroad corporation. No man or corporation in the United States has had any right or power to constrain my vote or views upon any subject, and I have been conscious of no bias in the discharge of official duty, save now and then perhaps the bias of party.

"I have accepted no retainers from any one. I have had no political machine in Wisconsin. That I have bestowed great labor upon the discharge of public duty the records of the Senate will testify. If I have been an 'enemy of the republic' I have worse than wasted fourteen of the best working years of my life. That three Presidents have not so thought of me my letter files will show. That my colleagues in the Senate have not so thought of me, I think I may safely say. That the Republicans of Wisconsin have not so thought of me, they have demonstrated in the most marked possible way."



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ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE,
Governor of Wisconsin since 1901 and central figure in the present political upheaval in that State.

In a speech in Milwaukee, on Wednesday evening of last week, Senator Spooner spoke favorably of tariff revision and Philippine independence.

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DEATH OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WHEN Mr. Payne entered the cabinet, there was a widespread feeling, expressed in the newspaper comment, that he was brought to Washington to build up a Roosevelt "machine." When the postal scandals were unearthed, the charge was again freely made that Mr. Payne's "machine politics" were at the root of them. Now that he is dead, nothing more is heard of either accusation. The most severe critic of his record, the New York *Press* (Rep.), does not go further than to say that Mr. Payne failed to root out a system of "graft" that was well established before he entered the department. Secretary Hay says that he never met a man of more genuine honesty and integrity, and adds that "he was a man of such remarkable uprightness and purity of character that, judging other people by himself, he was slow to believe evil of any one. But the moment he was convinced that his confidence had been betrayed, he was most energetic and untiring in his investigation of wrongdoing and in his desire to punish it." The Washington *Star* (Rep.) speaks similarly of his attitude toward the postal scandals in the following comment:

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL PAYNE.

"It was characteristic of Mr. Payne that he was loath to believe that the service had become tainted with fraud. He believed well of men, trusting them as he was himself trusted by others. It was a painful shock to him to find that his trust had been misplaced, that some of those upon whom he relied for truthful and honest assistance were unworthy of such confidence. When he was convinced that wrong had been done there was no more zealous, determined pursuer of the evil-doers and none more sincerely gratified at their overtaking."

The shock, worry, and labor of rooting out the frauds hastened his death, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), who says:

"Suddenly, as out of a clear sky, came the allegations of fraud and dishonesty in the department. For a considerable time he refused to believe that such startling charges could have any foundation in fact. His trust in human nature, his abounding confidence in the excellence of Republican administration, and his faith in the ability of his predecessors all forbade the acceptance of such charges as worthy of more credence than the not unusual partizan accusations of political enemies.

"Finally, however, Mr. Payne learned the facts, and with them came a shock from which he never recovered. His deferred, even reluctant, realization that men who had long earned their livelihood as the servants of the nation had so far forgotten their trust as to institute a gigantic system of dishonesty proved more than a severe shock. It compelled him to deal with a situation for which his trusting disposition and even his business qualifications little fitted him. Moreover, it for the time shattered his ambition of making a reputation for an honorable and business-like administration.

"The duties of his office became temporarily better suited to a skilful detective than for an unusually successful man whose whole experience had been confined to the ordinary affairs of the business world. His reluctance in the beginning to believe evil of those who had won his confidence had subjected him to censorious criticism, and the necessity he was soon compelled to recognize of dealing severely with his subordinates wrung his heart. He did not shrink, however, from discharging, under a cloud of dishonor, men who by their long service should have earned every right to confidence, but who had fallen under the evil influence of a few master hands dominating the under side of the postal service.

"When the investigation was completed and the last trace of dishonesty in the Post-Office Department had been rooted out, Mr. Payne was a broken man—broken far beyond his own knowledge. Even then he believed that he could recover the time that was lost, that he could reorganize his department and place it on a basis which might still remain a monument to his faithful and able service, but the time was past. Unknown to him, he had already overtaxed his strength. But he constantly struggled on, despite the warnings of his friends and physicians, determined to disprove the many cruel judgments passed upon him in the heat and hurry of the great investigation. He accomplished much, altho he was never able to remain for any long period at his post, despite his brave attempts to perform the arduous task he had set himself. In that effort, which he would not abandon, the end came."

A home view of the late Postmaster-General is afforded in the following comment by the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.):

"He was a thorough party man and a skilful, able party manager. He preferred to avoid fights in the party rather than to invite them. His business interests necessarily brought him before legislatures and common councils, where the public-service corporations with which he was identified were often seeking either special legislation or to defeat legislation which would affect them. Out of this situation grew the political opposition in Wisconsin to Mr. Payne and his political ambitions. It is not necessary now to go into his political career and business relations. It is enough to say that Mr. Payne himself has said that he never sought for his companies anything that he did not think they were entitled to, and to add that there has been growing public opinion in recent years that party managers and party candidates who have large control over the distribution of political favors should not be identified with private interests which seek legislation. And this sentiment is certainly sound.

"Mr. Payne's abilities won for him the respect of his fellow citizens and his kindly personal qualities gave him a large circle of warm friends. And so we prefer to remember him, as we are sure he will be remembered by many of his fellow citizens, rather as the man in private life than as the politician and party manager, whose standards were not their standard."

The Democratic papers make little adverse comment on Mr. Payne's career. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.) says:

"Henry C. Payne would have been a happier man had he stayed away from Washington. His fame would have been brighter and better, had he never taken the postmaster-generalship."

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A TAMMANY MAYOR AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

EVERY New Yorker is imagined by *The Evening Post* (Ind.) to be vigorously rubbing his eyes at the unwonted spectacle of a Tammany mayor removing a park commissioner and the entire civil-service commission for giving Tammany voters the preference in hiring laborers. Why, exclaims *The Globe* (Rep.), "never before in our history has such a thing happened at the hands of a Tammany mayor!" The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the Hartford *Times* (Dem.), and the Washington *Star* (Rep.) express their admiration, and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) longs for an hour of McClellan in the Philadelphia city hall. It is "the most effective stand ever made by any official in New York or Brooklyn against the spoils system," declares the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.).

In his letter to President John H. McCooey of the civil-service commission, requesting his resignation "instanter," the mayor

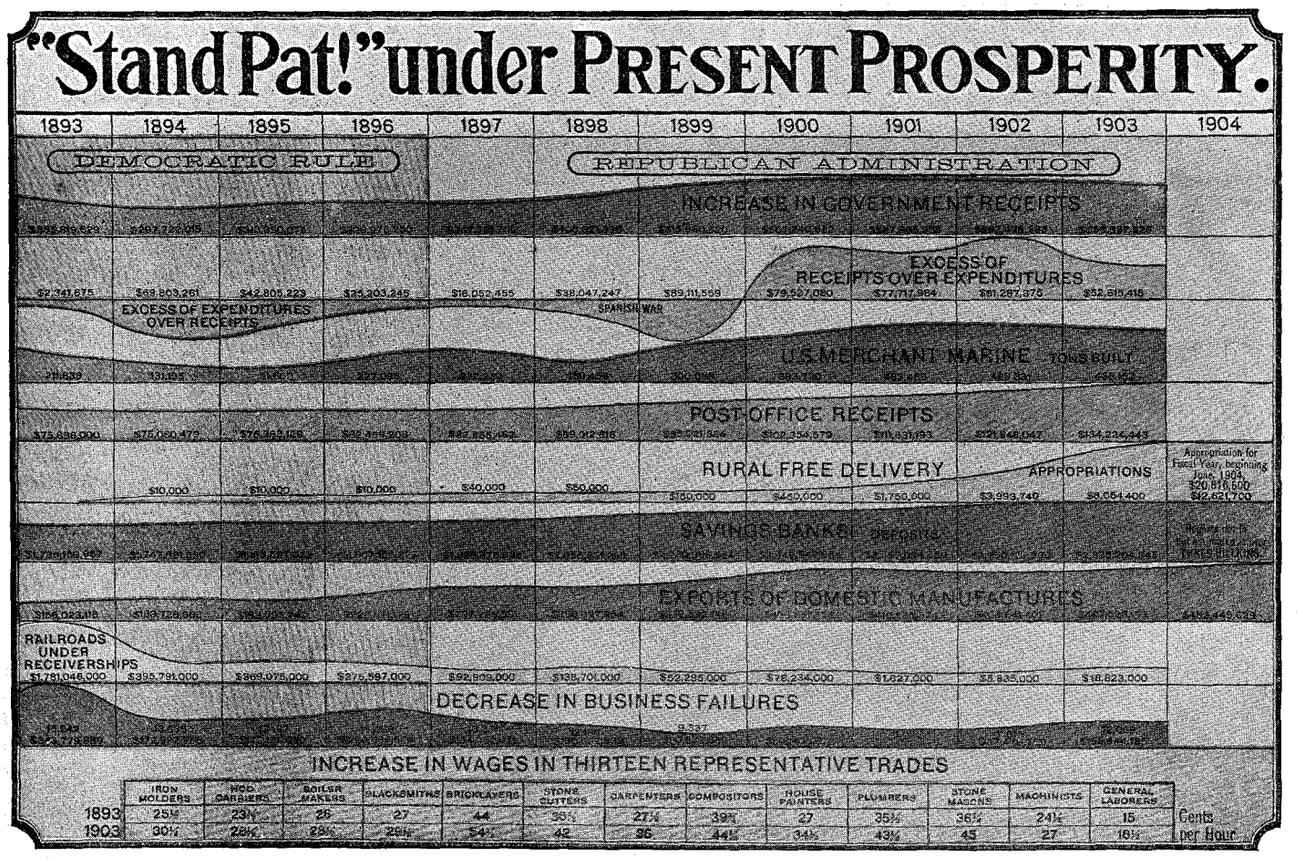
> "It is not enough to urge that by such evasion of the law the city has sustained no pecuniary loss or that political opponents were in their time adepts at such violations. Your oath of office and mine requires from each of us an effort to administer our respective trusts according to law and in the public interest, and the city expects that that oath shall be kept with an exercise of intelligence and right conscience."

It is rather surprising to turn from such flattering comments as those quoted above to the New York *Press* (Rep.), which calls the mayor's act "about the richest burlesque the political drama has furnished in many a moon," or to the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), which avers, in long and strong editorials, that McCooey was removed because he was a follower of McCarren, the anti-Tammany Democratic leader in Brooklyn. Some of the other removed commissioners are Tammany men, but as they served without pay, while the president of the commission received a salary of $6,000 a year, the latter's removal is thought to be most important politically. McCooey avers that on August 22 John J. Murphy, brother of the Tammany leader, told him that the leader wanted him to come out publicly for Tammany, a request that Mr. McCooey refused. Mr. Murphy then said, according to Mr. McCooey: "I don't think it would be a good move for you to refuse, but if you do I wouldn't be surprised to hear that the whole commission had been fired if there is no other way to get at you." "From that," adds Mr. McCooey, "I believe I have a right to infer that the mayor's high purpose is an outrageous political trick. Under the circumstances I can not but admire the colossal nerve of a man who accuses this board and one of his commissioners of using his office for political purposes."

The Tribune (Rep.), *The Evening Mail* (Rep.), and *The Press* (Rep.) are suggesting to the mayor lists of other Tammany office-holders whom he might remove for pernicious political activity.

LOADED LIFE-PRESERVERS.

COMING so soon after the *Slocum* disaster and the alleged rottenness of the life-preservers on that fatal vessel, the indictment of the officers of the Nonpareil Cork Works, of Camden, N. J., on the charge of putting iron bars in cork blocks for life-preservers brings out expressions of horror from all sides. Each cork block, it is charged, contained an iron bar, six inches long and weighing eight ounces, which was inserted and concealed in the block to bring it up to the legal weight. At the same time, however, this bar reduced the size of the cork, and, as the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, it also reduced the buoyancy, both by making the cork smaller and by adding the dead weight of the concealed iron. These blocks were sold to another concern which manufac-



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A CAMPAIGN CIRCULAR THAT IS BEING SENT OUT AS A SUPPLEMENT TO REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

The figures under government receipts show the receipts themselves—not the "increase;" and the figures for business failures show the number of failures and liabilities each year—not the "decrease."

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tured life belts, but it is believed that all the loaded blocks were seized before any of them could be put into use. The indictment found by the United States Grand Jury declares that in the sale of the blocks with iron in them there existed a criminal conspiracy to defraud the Government. The prosecution is in the hands of the federal authorities and October 18 is set as the date for the trial.

"The person," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "who is willing to doom hundreds of people to death merely for a little more money under the guise of business, as these Jersey manufactureres are alleged to have done, is not so worthy of respect as the ruffian who waylays passers-by with a bludgeon to beat and rob them."

The New York *Herald* observes:

"The Kahnweiler representative argues that 'if' a life-preserver has the required buoyancy when tested it would be none the worse for the iron surreptitiously inserted. He goes further and makes the plea, which will presumably be advanced for the defense of the indicted men, that the blocks in question 'did not get on the market, had not been offered for sale, and had not been tested or inspected, and therefore no crime had been committed.' We do not undertake to say that this will not prove an effective legal defense, but it will scarcely convince the citizen who in imagination sees his wife or child in some future *Slocum* tragedy relying for escape upon a life-preserver with an iron bar in the middle of it.

"Is the man who adulterates milk that may be fed to infants free from culpability if the fact is discovered before it is offered for sale? Because 'nobody has been hurt' is a builder guiltless whose structure one day weakened by time or conflagration may collapse upon its inmates or consign gallant firemen to a fiery death? These are questions that will occur to every reader of the plea made for the indicted cork manufacturers. . . . . .

"To deliberately and out of mere greed impair any appliance upon the efficiency of which human lives would depend in dire emergencies is a crime so vile and of such menace to the community that no punishment could be too severe for it."

GRAFT IN BUSINESS.

THE recent exposures of corruption have nearly always been linked with politics; but it now appears that graft also cuts a prominent figure in the transactions of our large manufacturing corporations. An anonymous writer, whom the editor of *The Independent* says is the president of a prominent manufacturing corporation, contributes to that magazine an article in which he tells of a perfected system of exacting bribes which is practised by buyers on commercial agents before giving a large order. The writer gives two of his own experiences to prove his statements, and, in addition, recounts a few experiences of commercial travelers in that line. Rarely, we are told, is the bribe made openly. On one occasion the buyer of one of the largest railroad systems entered one of the agencies, gave a small order, and then made it known that he needed $200. That sum being refused, he left the store, and future orders were few and far between. We learn that the business "went to another house, who have been known to give 'commissions,' as this form of corruption is euphemistically called." One traveler states he actually knows of an agent of the Standard Oil Company who received a bribe of $3,000 and another of $4,000 "not to be in the market for a month with any quantity of oil."

There is another way in which money is handed out to the buyers. An agent selling cloaks and dresses declares that when he meets "a squeamish cuss" he takes him around to his hotel in the evening, where they have drinks and cigars. They play poker and the commercial agent purposely loses. "Nothing is said," he relates, "but I book a good-sized order before I go, and really that is one of the cheapest methods; when a man comes right out and asks for money, then I have to pay a big price." An insurance adjuster gives this account of how bribes are used in his business:

"I'm an insurance adjuster, and you would not think that I ever had to use money, but I do. On the small losses and losses in the country there is never any trouble, tho often we have to pay far more than the value of the goods burned. . . . But when one of these infernal Jew or Yankee adjusters gets hold of a big loss and ties up the owners with a contract to do all the business through him, there is only one thing to do, and that is to buy the adjuster. Why, in that big fire of —— hotel there was only a partial loss and we hitched and haggled how much it should be for three weary weeks. That adjuster would not come into the open and say how much he wanted; if he had I would have gone straight to the old man and then we'd have had a row. I did suggest one day to the owner that the adjuster was crooked, and found for my pains that the adjuster had informed him that I wanted a bribe. Well, it went on and on, and one day I said to that adjuster that if he'd settle for $250,000—they wanted $350,000—I'd leave an envelope at his hotel for him in the morning. He was shrewd and replied: 'You leave the envelope and I'll see.' So next morning I left an envelope with two thousand dollar bills in it. He met me with a smile and said: 'Oh, why leave so small an envelope; leave a larger one.' I had to leave three envelopes containing $15,000 before he came down, and I positively refused to leave any more, but said that it could go to the courts. We then settled for $260,000 and a few odd dollars. The amount over the $250,000 was put on to save my friend's face, as the Chinese say. But this was really a saving to the companies, as they had planned to come up to $300,000 if necessary. It always hurts an insurance company to let anything go into the courts. Some months after I accidentally found that the adjuster had gotten over $10,000 from the old man to use as a bribe for me."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is courageous in Addicks to admit that he is self-made.—*The Birmingham Age-Herald.*

DELAWARE may be classed more accurately as one of the dubious States.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PARKER is running well, according to Democratic opinion. So is Kuropatkin.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

THE Baltic fleet is still at Libau, boldly defying the Japs to come—if they dare.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

DR. DOWIE proposes to build an air-ship. We trust he will not send any understudy on the trial trip.—*The Washington Post.*

IT seems the only really safe place for the poor, persecuted automobilists is in the British diplomatic service.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. CLEVELAND has determined that he will not make any public addresses, as he wants to help his party all he can.—*The Washington Post.*

KUROPATKIN would make a highly popular general passenger agent of a railroad. He gives up passes without an effort.—*The Washington Post.*

THERE is another rumor that the Czar is going to the front. The longer he waits the less distance there will be for him to go.—*The Duluth News-Tribune.*

SECRETARY HAY has decided to remain in the Cabinet during the next Administration. This will be interesting news to Judge Parker.—*The Chicago News.*

EVERYBODY in Italy is so tickled over the arrival of an heir to the throne that rebellion has broken out in half a dozen cities.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE woman who is running for the legislature in Colorado has a hard race to make, since women are also permitted to vote in that State.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

THE girl who was to have broken the bottle of wine over the battle-ship *Connecticut* couldn't hit the vessel. Uncle Sam will simply have to build larger battle-ships if the christenings are to be carried out according to program.—*The Toledo Blade.*

A REPUBLICAN "HANDBOOK" OF 224 PAGES WHICH IS BEING SENT BROADCAST BY THE CAMPAIGN MANAGERS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

HUMORS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

STRANGE as it may now seem to us, the custom of composing verses bearing on presidential candidacies probably originated in sentiments of reverence and admiration. George Washington was the subject of scores of eulogistic songs, some of which were popular fifty years after his death. One of these, composed in 1779 by Robert Treat Paine, contains the following verse, which may be accepted as typical of the campaign poetry of the time:

Should the tempest of war overshadow our land,
Its bolts could ne'er rend Freedom's temple asunder;
For unmoved at its portals would Washington stand,
And repulse with his breast the assaults of the thunder.
His sword from the sleep
Of its scabbard would leap
And conduct with its point every flash to the deep!
For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves,
While the earth bears a plant or the sea rolls its waves.

Catherine Frances Cavanaugh, by whose article on "Campaign Songs and Ballads" in *The Bookman* (October) we are reminded of these lines, thinks that the peaceful qualities of the early campaign literature of this republic may be attributed to the fact that, during the period of its production, "the people were, as yet, undisturbed by national politics, for at that time political parties had not grown to the aggressive proportions they assumed before another decade passed." Tracing the evolution of the political ballad through the many hotly contested campaigns of succeeding years, the writer goes on to say:

"A number of songs were written in praise of Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, but there is one, sung boisterously and with a jubilant ring, which, seven months later, echoed mockingly on the ears of those who knew it was a direful prophecy:

We are coming! We are coming!
What a mighty host—Ha! Ha!
Laughing, shouting, singing, drumming—
We are coming to the war!
Here are old men, here are young men,
Even women by the score;
All are coming, all are coming,
To this Presidential War!

"To the tune of 'Yankee Doodle' they sang:

Lincoln came to Washington
To view the situation,
And found the world all upside down,
A rumpus in the Nation.

He heard Secessia laugh in scorn,
And call him but a noodle;
"Laugh on!" he cried, "as sure's you're born
I still am Yankee Doodle!"

Chorus—"Yankee Doodle."

"The Douglass men had a song that tickled Lincoln scarcely less than it did them, for he was fond of joking about his homely face:

Tell us he's a second Webster,
Or, if better, Henry Clay;
That he's full of gentle humor,
Placid as a summer's day.

Tell again about the cord-wood;
Seven cords or more per day;
How each night he seeks his closet,
There alone to kneel and pray!

Any lie you tell, we'll swallow—
Swallow any kind of mixture;
But, O don't, we beg and pray you—
Don't, for land's sake, show his picture!"

Grant's military heroism elicited many tributes in verse; but "since Grant's campaigns very few songs have been sung by rival parties." This may be due to the fact that "pros and cons are more briefly shown in cartoons, many of which tell with a single glance what dozens of verses were called upon to do in the old-time campaigns." The writer continues:

"There was one parody, however, which was very popular with the enemies of Benjamin Harrison, and it was slowly sung to the old tune of 'My Grandfather's Clock':

His grandfather's hat is too large for his head,
But Ben tries it on, just the same;
It fits him too much as has sometimes been said
With regard to his grandfather's fame!
It was bought long ago, and it made a fine show
In the jolly hard cider campaign,
But it won't fit a bit on Young Ben's brain!

"The victorious Republicans were content with remarking, when Harrison did make the hat fit:

Grover! Grover!
All is over!

"But, four years later, the Democrats jubilantly retorted:

Four! Four!
Four years more!"

Mr. Alfred Henry Lewis, writing on "Campaign Literature" in *Book News* (New York, October), has this to say:

"Campaign literature has enjoyed a vogue since ever folk could read. The obelisks along the Nile were in the nature of campaign literature, and hieroglyphed the good political deeds of what Ptolemy or what Rameses set them up. For two hundred years, here and in England, our own designing and aggressive race has gone in heavily for campaign literature. In the eighteenth century they did it better than we do now, and employed better ink-workmen. In Queen Anne's time one finds Steele, and Addison with his 'Cato,' busy at the Cat and Fiddle in Shire Lane, getting up campaign literature under the direction of Marlborough and Halifax and Robert Walpole, which Jacob Tonson, of the 'two left legs and Judas-colored hair,' will presently print and distribute for the Whigs. At the Bell Tavern in King Street—that historic thoroughfare where Spenser starved and Dryden's brother kept a grocery—superintended by Harley and Bolingbroke, Swift and Pryor and old Defoe, with little crooked-backed Pope trotting in and out, 'do' campaign literature for the Tories. Sixty years later, Dr. Johnson, for an annual pension of three hundred pounds, compounds campaign literature in support of George III. and against the American colonies. Dr. Franklin finds a rhetorical corset-maker in Thetford named Thomas Paine, and sends him with his red nose to Jefferson to write campaign literature for us.

"In those far days campaign literature was worth one's reading, if for no other reason than a reason of pure English. The letters of Junius are campaign literature of this polished kind. So should be called those divers poems of Churchill which declaim of his friend Wilkes, persecuted for the 'North Briton.' . . . . . .

"Considering a present campaign literature—and I plead guilty to having furnished my share—I can not say that it either excites my confidence or enlists my admiration. Having fed one's curiosity, it feeds only one's weariness. One thing, it may serve to teach mankind what Horace Walpole meant when he wrote: 'I might love my country if it were not for my countrymen.'"

THE NEW METHOD OF STORY-TELLING.

MR. HENRY SEIDEL CANBY, a writer in the Chicago *Dial* (September 1), is disposed to regard the modern short story as a new literary form, and he argues that its distinguishing characteristic, when compared with the qualities of the short story as it existed in previous centuries, is its "interest in situation." He says, in part:

"In the literary periods before the nineteenth century there is at least one form of short narrative with distinct and definable individuality. What the Italians called the 'novella,' and some English critics the 'anecdote story,' is distinguished by a compact plot with a point, a plot which preserves its characteristic features through innumerable changes of character and setting, so that like a minted coin it is capable of infinite passage from race to race without loss of identity. Such a narrative as Chaucer's 'Pardoner's Tale,' where two men, who slay two others for gold, are poisoned by the wine the latter bring, is an admirable example of the novella. 'The Novellino' and 'The Decameron,' or any of the collections of Eastern stories, may be drawn upon for examples. The East was prolific of the 'novella'; the Italians, and afterward the French, mastered it in the West, and gave it distinctive

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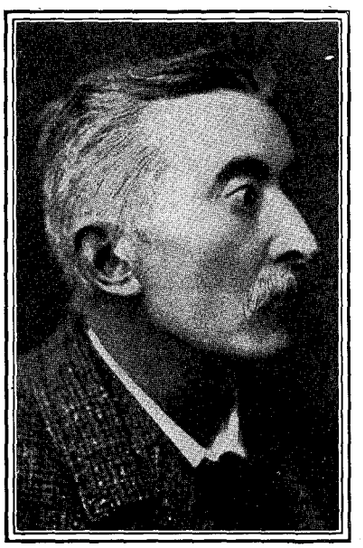
names, of which 'novella' perhaps has the most precise meaning and may be most safely adopted. If you read the chronicles and looser stories of the Middle Ages—the saints' legends, for example—you can pick it out from the text like wheat-grains from chaff. Its distinctive mark is its compact and individual plot.

"For the other tales of these earlier periods, whether the interest lies in character or events, no such relatively precise delimitation is possible. 'Ruth' or 'Ali Baba' may be easily broadened. Chaucer's 'Man of Law's Tale' is already like St. Brendan's great fish Jastoni that tries 'night & dai to pulte his tail in his mouth ac for gretnisse he nemai.' If we are to set them apart from longer forms, we must fall back upon Professor Matthews's indefinite but adequate distinction as given in his 'Philosophy of the Short Story,'—unity of impression in the narrower sense, singleness of effect, simplicity of structure, a certain shortness."

Grouping the short narratives of earlier periods under these two heads, Mr. Canby proceeds to ask: Is the first group, the novella, wholly identified with our typical short story? Again, can we call our short story a simple tale of character or of incident, and group it with "Ruth" and "Ali Baba"? To both of these questions he gives a negative answer. Continuing, he says:

"Aldrich, Stockton, and Bunner have given us excellent examples of the novella; but the best plots are used up, not adapted to squeamish tastes, or serving a new purpose. Writers are busy with simple tales of character, or of event without particular ingenuity of plot. Good stories, like those of Irving, of Tieck, of Scott, belonged in this class; and thousands of stories in our newspapers and hundreds in our magazines (most of them poor) belong there to-day. But these are not typical short stories. Examine them—they seem old-fashioned now and are easily distinguished. Each one will be found to be based either upon a series of events interesting in themselves, or upon a series of events interesting because they bring out a character or characters. The interest in a contrast between two characters, or in the relation between a man and the circumstances in which he is placed—the interest, in a word, in situation—is rare in these tales, is rarely if ever the motive behind the story.



LAFCADIO HEARN,

Who died in Tokyo on September 26. He has "done more than any other one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "to familiarize the world with the life and spirit of modern Japan."

"In the short story of to-day it is most common; in the typical short story it is prevailing. It was not the situation that interested the author of 'Ruth,' it was the simple love-story; and he tells it with his eye upon the sequence of events. It was not the love-story which most interested Kipling in 'The Brushwood Boy'; it was the strange situation between lovers who knew each other only in dreams, and for that situation, not for their love and marriage, he works out the story. The greater number of the most famous short-story writers of the nineteenth century show by their stories that it was a situation which usually inspired them. Indeed, a glance through the pages of Kipling, Maupassant, Harte, James, will perhaps be enough to show that interest in situation is typical of the characteristic short story."

Mr. Canby illustrates his argument by citing Stevenson's "A Lodging for the Night," which he declares is really "the impression of a certain situation." Conrad's "Youth" affords an even more notable example of the same tendency:

"The writer has conceived, not a story, but a situation. The aim of his narrative is to create in his reader's mind a vivid impression of the desire of a boy for the wonders of the unknown East; and it does so with complete success. And this story is only a striking example of what may be found to a greater or less degree in dozens of stories by Poe, Hawthorne, Stevenson, Kipling, Maupassant, Coppée, Verga, Turgenef, and other writers of our period. If you analyze 'The Cask of Amontillado,' 'The Fall of the House of Usher,' 'The White Old Maid,' 'Markheim,' 'Little Tobrah,' 'La Peur,' 'Un Lâche,' 'Garassim,' you will find that the author has a situation in mind, and is endeavoring to convey it to you; that to this attempt the purely narrative interest is at least subordinate, and that all the elements of the story are nicely calculated to produce the proper impression."

LAFCADIO HEARN.

"NO literary man ever had a more extraordinary career than that of Lafcadio Hearn," says the New York *Evening Mail*. Born in the Ionian Islands, of an Irish father and a Greek mother; educated in Wales and in England; gaining his first literary experience in American newspaper offices—he rounded out his life and career in Japan. Diffident and retiring by nature, frail in physique, suffering from a peculiar malformation of the eyes which continually hampered him in his work—he yet achieved a unique literary reputation. He "has done more than any other one man," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "to familiarize the world with the life and spirit of modern Japan." He was "the greatest conjuror with words," adds the New York *American*, "that in this generation used a pen."

The main facts in Hearn's career are sketched by the Springfield *Republican* as follows:

"Hearn was born June 27, 1850, in the Ionian Islands, where his father, a surgeon in the British army, was stationed and married. Both parents died when he was a child, and he was adopted by a grand-aunt in Wales and educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood. But he had no vocation that way, and came to this country when nineteen. He was then and always a ready linguist, speaking Greek, Italian, and English from his childhood. His first work in America was proof-reading; in Cincinnati he began to report for newspapers, then worked up into editorial writing, and after a while went to New Orleans and was employed on *The Democrat* (afterward *The Times-Democrat*), becoming an editorial writer; translating the shallow and fascinating books of Pierre Loti, and writing about the Creoles, his first book being 'Gombo Zhebes,' a compilation of sayings in Creole patois. He spent two or three years in the West Indies, and then, returning to New York City, became a part of the literary life. His rhapsodic prose, something new and exotic in America, a compound of Maupassant, Daudet, and Loti, blended with that native bent he got from Irish and Greek ancestry, suggested to the Harper house that he was the man to write them a book on Japan, and accordingly he went there in 1890, with Charles D. Weldon, the artist, to make pictures to accompany his articles for *Harper's Magazine*. For some reason or other he threw up his contract with the Harpers, and his writings about Japan appeared instead in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and appeared later in book form as 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.' While writing these he was teacher of English in a large town on the west coast; then he taught at Kumamoto, on Kiushiu island, and later became editor of a foreign newspaper at Kobe, a treaty port. All his life in Japan was studiously Japanese. He refused and scorned the occidental society of the ports, and finally he became a Japanese subject, changed his name to Koizumi Yakumo, donned the Japanese costume, and became lecturer on English literature in the imperial university at Tokyo. . . . His books, which have a certain peculiar charm, may not live long in literature, but those who have read his 'Glimpses,' 'Kokoro,' 'Gleanings in Buddha Fields,' 'Ghostly Japan,' 'Shadowings,' 'Kotto,' and 'Kwaidan' have found them absorbing for some luxurious hours of reading for the sake of reading."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* characterizes Hearn as "a

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man vast of power, yet able to translate all his strength into the delicacy of a line." It says further:

"What could be more beautiful than Lafcadio Hearn's volumes from Japan, unless it be those works which were written in Louisiana while the author was at the height of his power and under the spell of our own Gulf, not yet tropical but foreshadowing the tropics with signs of delicacy and mystery that Hearn alone knew how to read.

"By his one volume, 'Chita'—the most human he ever wrote—Lafcadio Hearn will longest live in Louisiana, and of all tributes paid to the State by literary genius we know of none so concentrated in beauty as this. The music of the vast sea prairies he translated into the music of words, a prose music very distinct from the soporific cadence of poetry, and his paintings of the Gulf in its many aspects of repose and might remain as vivid in the mind's eye as memories of some great sea painting, a Courbet, Mesdag, or Harrison. Yet none of these so reveled in the opals, iridescent pearls, and amethysts as he. . . . . .

"While a writer on the staff of *The Times-Democrat*, Hearn translated for this paper the short stories of Guy de Maupassant, Theophile Gautier, and other French masters, and perfection is the only term one may use in describing the completeness of these productions."

The Denver *Republican* comments:

"In the matter of purity of English, Hearn has long stood unrivaled. No greater limpidity is to be found in the best passages of Stevenson, while one may search the volumes of Hearn in vain for an affectation. With his masterly gift of description he brought Japan closer to the Western world than it has ever stood before. He has shown the Western people the great forces that rest behind hitherto inexplicable Oriental beliefs. What has seemed outlandish to other Western writers, he has shown to be full of dignity, reason, and charm. In fact, he has stood interpreter between nations and religions that have long been separated by an apparently impenetrable barrier of misunderstanding and ignorance. Having done all this, and having left books whose myriad beauties of style form a strong bid for immortality, Lafcadio Hearn, Japanese citizen, has surely earned that Buddhistic future for which he expresses a preference in his 'Kotto'—the life of a cicada, 'beating its tiny cymbals in the sun.'"

THE RETIREMENT OF JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S announcement that, owing to ill health and the weight of years, he will never act again is greeted with expressions of regret in a host of newspapers. His decision, says the Providence *Journal*, "removes from the list of players its foremost American representative"; and the Chicago *Record-Herald* refers to Mr. Jefferson as "the best-loved player that ever trod the boards in this country." *The Record-Herald* says further:

"While uncompromising censors have been attacking the stage as a hopeless agency of evil, Mr. Jefferson has been proving year after year that there was a perfect stage art that had no alliance whatever with evil. The quality he gave to his work was something to be treasured in grateful appreciation and remembrance by the entire profession to which he belonged."

The New York *American* gives the following *résumé* of Mr. Jefferson's career:

"'The Dean of the American Stage' is a title that Jefferson has borne for more years than many prominent actors have lived. It is a title that he won by honorable hard work, high living, and high thinking. Regarding his profession seriously, he has forced others to regard it seriously. Instead of finding his companions and forming his friendships in the resorts of the actor folks along Broadway, he has been for years the loved comrade of a former President of the United States and of men high in the financial and business circles of the country.

"In addition to his life work as an actor, he has found diversion in the achievement of success in lines of artistic and literary endeavor. The paintings of 'Joseph Jefferson the Artist' sell on their merits as works of art. The story of his life, which is in part a story of the stage in his time, ranks as literature. In the art of the stage he has always been supreme.

"Jefferson is now seventy-five years of age and he has been seventy-four years upon the stage. When one year old he was a 'property baby,' spoiling a touching scene in which he was supposed to lie quiet upon his 'dying mother's breast.' At three he was posing as a 'living statue,' representing the infant Hercules strangling a lion. At four he was carried upon the stage in a bag, by T. D. Rice, blackened up and dressed as a miniature reproduction of the minstrel, and tossed out before an audience with these lines as an introduction:

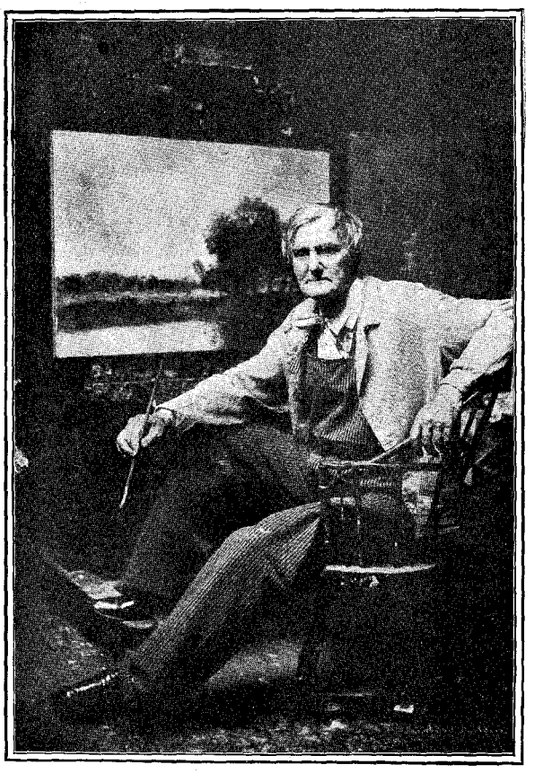
> Oh, ladies and gentlemen, I'd have you for to know,
> That I've got a little darky here that jumps Jim Crow.

"Thus Jefferson became one of the first of the coon-song singers of the country, and from that time there was a hard and troublous fight upward until he became the master actor of the age and gave to the stage two of the finest characters it has known.

"He made 'Rip Van Winkle' and 'Bob Acres' his own, and few other actors have had the hardihood to attempt either part during the life of Jefferson. 'Rip' was written for him by Dion Boucicault—that is, the play as we know it to-day. The idea of the dramatization of the legend of the Catskills was Jefferson's own, however, and he had acted in a play written by himself before Boucicault was called upon to reconstruct and to shape up the dialogue.

"Jefferson had played many parts between the time he danced Jim Crow with Rice and his daring and audacious act in staging 'The Octoroon,' dealing with the subject of slavery at a time when the feeling of the country was at white heat. The part of Salem Scudder in 'The Octoroon' brought him such fame as he had never known before and a prominence that forced him to become from that time a theatrical star.

"When he decided to become a star, the first thing was to find a play. The legend of 'Rip Van Winkle' appealed to him, and, notwithstanding the many obstacles in the way, he staged the 'lovable drunkard' of the Catskills with an art that has made 'Rip's' life run in parallel lines with the stage life of Jefferson.



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JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN HIS STUDIO.

"Jefferson also, as said before, made the part of 'Bob Acres' his own. He partly rewrote the play, making rather free with the original, and the play of 'The Rivals' is known to the American

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public to-day, not as it was written, but as it was given to the stage by Jefferson. . . . . .

"Life-long insistence upon six maxims is regarded as largely responsible for the success of Joseph Jefferson. These are:

"The surest way to score a failure is to imitate some one else.

"Never act to or at your audience. Always act for them.

"Never try to gage the intelligence of your audience by the price of the seats.

"Always keep the promise you make to the public.

"Always do the thing you can do best.

"No lasting success can be gained if anything of vulgarity or impurity is permitted to tarnish a performance."

THE ELEMENT OF THE "WEIRD" IN AMERICAN LITERATURE.

WHY is it, asks Paul Elmer More, in one of his recently published "Shelburne Essays," that the only two writers of America who have gained almost universal renown as artists—Hawthorne and Poe—are, each after his own manner, "sovereigns in that strange region of emotion which we name the weird"? The question is one allied with another, proposed in the interest of things, but whose answer involves something of the answer to the first, namely, "What is it that gives vitality to their work and separates it from the ephemeral product of English and German Gothicism?" He refers, in this latter, to the works of Ann Radcliffe and to the Germans, Tieck and Wackenroder. In answering the questions, he avers that "the unearthly visions of Poe and Hawthorne are in no wise the result of literary whim or of unbridled individualism, but are deep rooted in American history," a fact which has been too much overlooked by writers on the literary products of these two Americans. After noticing at some length the concrete side of the history of witchcraft, he says:

PAUL ELMER MORE,
Literary Editor of the New York *Evening Post*.

"We need only to dip into Cotton Mather's voluminous record of the dealings of Providence in America to see how intensely the mind of the Puritans was occupied with unearthly matters and what a legacy of emotions approaching the weird was left by them to posterity. When the faith of these militant saints was untroubled, it often assumed a sweetness and fulness of spiritual content that might even pass into rapturous delight. But always this intoxicating joy bordered on the region of awe—the awe of a soul in the presence of the great and ineffable mysteries of holiness; and the life of Thomas Shepard, which Mather calls 'a trembling walk with God,' may not unfitly be taken to illustrate the peculiar temper of their religion. And if in the wisest and sanest of the Puritan fathers this trembling solicitude was never far away, there were others in whom the fear of the Lord became a mania of terror. Consider what the impression on the mind of children must have been when in the midst of their innocent sport the awful apparition of the Rev. James Noyes stood before them and rebuked them into silence with these solemn words: 'Cousins, I wonder you can be so merry, unless you are sure of your salvation.' Consider the spiritual state of a young man, noted for his godliness, who could note down in his diary with curious precision: 'I was almost in the *suburbs of hell* all day.'"

Literature, in the true sense of the word, says Mr. More, could not well flourish among a people who saw in the plastic imagination a mere seduction of the senses, and whose intellectual life was thus absorbed in theological speculation. The principal literary product of early colonial days was Michael Wigglesworth's "Day of Doom," and these rimes furnished the imaginative life of the young. When manhood was reached, almost the only books read were collections of sermons, among which Jonathan Edwards's famous Enfield discourse, "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God," was a continuation in kind of the work of Wigglesworth. Some modification of the monotony of gloom came a little later, as the following discloses:

"After the death of Edwards, in 1758, the heart of the country became more and more absorbed in the impending conflict of the Revolution. For a while, at least, religion and the terrors of damnation must give place to the more imminent peril of political subjugation. In New England that other phase of Puritanism, the spirit that had led Cromwell and his Ironsides to victory and had established the liberties of the English Constitution, came to the foreground, and for a time the political pamphlet usurped the place of the sermon. But even then literature did not entirely vanish; and at intervals through the rasping cries of revolution one may catch a note of that pensiveness or gloom, that habitual dwelling on the supernatural significance of life, which had come to be the dominant intellectual tone of the country. Indeed, it was this violent wrenching of the national consciousness into new fields which brought about the change from the old supernaturalism of religion to the shadowy symbolism of literature as exemplified in Hawthorne and Poe."

Between the period of the Revolution and the period that may be called the New England renaissance, continues Mr. More, not much was written which has the distinct mark of the American temperament. One writer, however, he cites as partaking of the dominant strain—Charles Brockden Brown, in his novel, "Wieland," published in 1798. "His immediate inspiration comes no doubt from the mystery-mongering novels then so popular in England; but, despite the crudeness of a provincial style, there does run through the strange unreality of Brown's pages a note of sincerity, the tongue and accents of a man to whom such themes are a native inheritance, lending to his work a sustained interest which I, for my part, fail to find in the 'Castle of Otranto' or the 'Mysteries of Udolpho.'" Nor is it without significance that even in New York the genial Irving could "fall so easily into brooding on the dead who sleep in Westminster Abbey or relate with such gusto the wild legends of the Hudson." The final effect of this absorption of the national consciousness is the production of a literature of the "weird," defined by the writer "not as the veritable vision of unearthly things, but the peculiar half-vision inherited by the soul when faith has waned and the imagination prolongs the old sensations in a shadowy involuntary life of its own." To quote, in conclusion:

"Necessarily this age-long contemplation of things unearthly, this divorcing of the imagination from the fair and blithe harmonies of life to fasten upon the somber effects of guilt and reprobation, this constant meditation on death and decay—necessarily all these exerted a powerful influence on literature when the renaissance appeared in New England and as a sort of reflection in the rest of the country. So, I think, it happened that out of that famous group of men who really created American literature the only two to attain perfection of form in the higher field of the imagination were writers whose minds were absorbed by the weirder phenomena of life. But it must not be inferred thence that the spirit of Hawthorne and Poe was identical with that of Michael Wigglesworth and Jonathan Edwards. With the passage of time the unquestioning, unflinching faith and vision of those heroic men dissolved away. Already in Freneau, himself born of a Huguenot family, a change is noticeable; that which to the earlier fathers was a matter of infinite concern, that which to them was more real and urgent than the breath of life, becomes now chiefly an intoxicant of the imagination, and in another generation the transition is complete."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SPEED OF AN EXPLOSION.

TO the human mind all small things appear infinitesimal and equal until we apply to them some other test than that of the unaided senses. The time occupied by an explosion is so small that it is often regarded as not existing at all. Yet the swiftest explosion takes time, and there are some explosions so slow that the line can hardly be drawn between them and ordinary combustion. Says O. H. Howarth in *Mines and Mining:*

"It is not always realized that what is commonly called an explosion is a process occupying a measurable and variable amount of time. No explosion is absolutely instantaneous, nor, on the other hand, is there any defined point of speed at which it might cease to be described as an explosion. There are plenty of illustrations of this fact. The curiously unstable compound known to chemists as iodide of ammonium (prepared by soaking iodin in an aqueous solution of ammonia gas and drying it) explodes by friction on being touched with a feather, and with such extreme rapidity that it may even be exploded by allowing a portion to drop upon a sheet of water—showing the speed of the explosion to be such that it is over before the powder has time even to absorb a particle of it. Contrasted with this is the time often occupied by the explosion of a mixture of gas and air accumulated in a mine or in a house, which may vary, according to its composition, from a fraction of a second down to a rate of combustion which could hardly be called explosive. From these considerations arises the importance of the question as to what speed of combustion gives the best effect in rock-breaking; and here the element of heat plays an essential part.

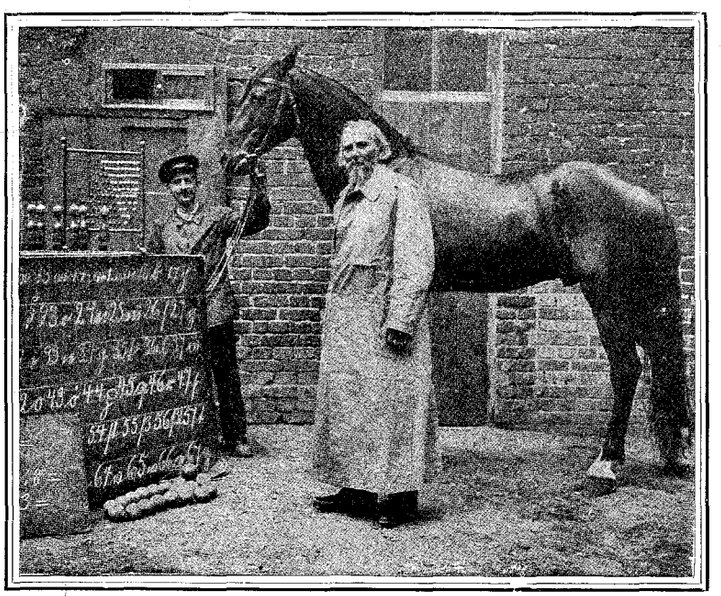
"It is obvious that a given number of heat units generated at the point of explosion almost simultaneously, and quickly dissipated around the same point, will do less expansive duty than the same number of units spread over a somewhat longer period, and thus able to maintain the temperature of the accompanying gas for an appreciable time. The degree of speed, or we might rather say the degree of slowness, of an explosion thus becomes an important item of adjustment with a view to obtain the highest useful effect. Practically every miner is aware of this—tho perhaps only by rule of thumb—when he varies his grade of dynamite or uses a certain proportion of black powder to assist its action.

"The same theory applies (tho perhaps less obviously) to the means employed to originate the explosion. It is very well known that many of the modern explosives, such as cordite or melinite, will burn off quietly on the application of an ordinary flame; and, in fact, can not be made to explode without the use of a detonator or its equivalent. In this case the process is similar. The particles of explosive nearest to the source of heat are raised gradually to their point of combustion; and when this comes about, they in turn gradually raise the particles adjacent, so that the action proceeds with comparative slowness. But an application of the necessary heat to the first particle with such speed that none of it has time to disperse determines its explosion, which operates in like manner on the next, and throughout the mass. From this we may derive some assurance that accidental explosions—too often reckoned unaccountable—are actually due (however unlikely it may seem) to a sudden concentration of combustion heat at some one point from which it has no time to disperse. A slight slip of the knife during the objectionable act of slicing a stick of dynamite might suffice to bring this about, imperceptibly even to the unfortunate victim. This is not infrequently done with the intent to enhance the strength of a shot by making it burn quicker, while the same operator adds with the other hand a modicum of black powder in order to make it burn slower!

"It is admitted that the desideratum in speed must remain to some extent a matter of local experiment. Every shot has, in fact, to take its chances; for the reason that no man can see, at the bottom of a drill hole, what are the precise opportunities for the gas and heat of a given charge to disperse themselves. The practical question under this head is, therefore, what are the visible or ascertainable conditions by which the most effective speed and strength can be insured? The general quality and structure of the substance to be broken must of course be the main factor in determining how it is to be decided; and when the general principles governing these are sufficiently understood, the local conditions of each blast alone remain to be determined by the judgment of the operator. His mistakes will then be as few as can reasonably be expected."

A CLEVER HORSE.

SO-CALLED "reasoning" or "calculating" pigs, horses, etc., are generally only animals that have been trained to respond to secret signals from their masters. The intelligence that they exhibit is, of course, not their own, but another's. If we are to believe the German papers, however, a horse now being exhibited in Berlin belongs to another category. This animal, which belongs to a man named Von Osten and is called "Clever Hans," certainly deserves his name, whether what he does is the result of intellect or trickery, for, if it is the latter, he has deceived some eminent scientific men. According to *Nature* (London), "a representative committee, which included the director of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, a veterinary surgeon, and a professor of the Physiological Institute of the Berlin University, witnessed these performances with the view of ascertaining whether they were the result of a trick or whether they were due to the mental powers of the animal. Their verdict, it is reported, was unanimous in favor of the latter view." Says *The Scientific American* in an account of Hans's performances:



THE REASONING HORSE "HANS" AND HIS OWNER.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"Some hold that he actually reasons; others skeptically assert that his intelligence is simply the result of ingeniously concealed trickery on the part of his trainers. An investigation conducted by scientists, however, would seem to indicate that the horse is really what his owner claims him to be, an intelligent four-footed animal, capable of making simple arithmetical calculations and even of ratiocination. Dr. Heinroth, of the Berlin Zoological Garden, has this to say of Hans's wonderful feats in a recent number of the *Illustrirte Zeitung:*

"'For many years Herr von Osten, who was at one time a tutor of mathematics, has made it his task to determine the intellectual possibilities of a horse. His first stallion, with whom he succeeded in doing remarkable things, died at the end of eight years. Hans, his second acquisition, has been under his care for four years. Von Osten has no desire to sell the horse or to display

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him for money in public. He is instructing him in the interest of science alone.

"'In my presence von Osten asked the horse to add such sums as 6 + 2 and 4 + 3. The horse indicated the correct answers by stamping with his right fore-hoof. It is to be remarked that during the calculations Von Osten feeds Hans with carrots. Von Osten declares that without the carrots the horse would refuse to

"HANS" ANSWERING AN ARITHMETICAL QUESTION BY PAWING WITH HIS HOOF.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*

work. Hans has never felt the touch of a whip. This, after all, is not very strange; for, as Von Osten puts it, carrots are to Hans simply what honors, titles, rank, and money are to men.

"'I asked, "What are the multiples of 12?" The answer came almost immediately. Sums such as 72 + 14 are correctly given. The actual words (in German) "What is the difference between 43 and 6?" were read, and the answer immediately pawed. No numerals appeared on the blackboard. Surely, this is more than the trickery of training. It should here be mentioned that questions can be put by any bystander. Hans is able to convert common fractions into decimal fractions. He can also tell time by the clock. If he is asked, "It is now 40 minutes after 12; how many minutes will elapse before one o'clock?" he immediately answers with twenty strokes of his hoof. These are simply a few among a great number of questions that were put.

"'Hans knows the coin of the realm and the value of playing-cards. King, queen, ace, and the like are differentiated by the hoof. He picked out a badly worn German 50 pfennig piece from several coins. From a number of pieces of colored cloth laid upon the ground he will select any color he is ordered to choose. "Is it green?" you ask. Five strokes of the hoof is the reply; and the fifth cloth proves to be green. The colors may be changed in any manner; still the horse will pick out the correct one.'

"Dr. Heinroth concludes his article by stating that he is quite convinced of the impossibility of any deception. He has questioned the horse in his stall in the absence of its owner, and he has received answers as clear-cut and as precise as those given in the presence of Von Osten."

Ants and the Boll-Weevils.—Doubts on the feasibility of domesticating in this country the kelep, or Guatemalan ant, that attacks the boll-weevil, are thrown by Prof. William M. Wheeler, of the American Museum of Natural History, in a communication to *Science* (September 30). Professor Wheeler believes that we have already an ant in the Southwestern States that is capable of exterminating the pest and that requires no acclimation. Says he:

"Even if the physical conditions of Texas and the other Southern States prove to be favorable, it is certain that the kelep will have to reckon with the ant fauna already existing in this region, and in no State of the Union is this so extensive and so formidable as in Texas. It is indeed probable that the living will be an even greater danger than the physical environment to a species which is very far from being a dominant faunal component even in its native land. Dr. Cook makes the statement that 'the kelep is as yet the only ant known to attack and destroy healthy boll-weevils.' A few years ago Prof. A. Herrera, of the City of Mexico, sent me for identification a species of ant which he found attacking the boll-weevil. I am not sure that he has published any observations on this insect, which occurs from Colorado through Texas into Mexico, but seems not to be found east of the Pecos River. It may be seen at its best at Fort Davis, Texas, where it forms enormous colonies in grassy places about the cottonwood-trees along the arroyos. Altho it is extremely predatory and pugnacious, it does not sting. Of course, it is doubtful whether this ant could be induced to live in the cotton-growing portions of Texas, but it seems to me that it would be a better form for experimentation than the kelep, if, as Professor Herrera seems to have found, it really attacks the boll-weevil."

WHY MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE THE METRIC SYSTEM.

THAT the scientific men who advocate the general adoption of the metric system are chiefly students of abstract science, while the practical men, manufacturers, and engineers oppose it, is the opinion of F. A. Halsey, writing to *Science* (September 16). The advocates of the system, he thinks, usually fail to recognize the ground on which it is opposed, namely, "the difficulty of changing established manufacturing standards, such as textile, screw-thread, and pipe standards." The reason why scientific men favor the system while manufacturers oppose it is, according to Mr. Halsey, because "the scientific use of measurements consists in measuring existing things; the industrial use of measurements consists in making things to required sizes." He goes on to say:

"In scientific work the change involves a change in measuring instruments only, while in industrial work it involves a complete change in standardized manufactured goods—a change which manufacturers know to be impossible. . . . As scientific men have, rightly, no respect for the opinions of the non-scientific upon scientific questions, so we have no respect for the opinions of those who have no expert knowledge of manufacturing upon the effect of this change upon manufacturing industry. We acknowledge that our language is harsh, but it is in no way more so than the stock dismissal of all objections to this change as due to 'ignorant prejudice,' and it is not for those who have always treated our views with contempt to object when they find their own non-expert views treated in the same manner. . . . . .

"What scientific men need to learn more than all else in connection with this subject is that their experience, their knowledge, and their horizon do not include manufacturing. They have uniformly failed to recognize the difference, or, indeed, that there is a difference between measuring things and making things. They are measurers, not makers, and their opinions have no value and no application as related to manufacturing.

"The proposition is that we make this change in industry and commerce. It is, therefore, an industrial and commercial, and not a scientific question. It is the province of scientific men to determine the weights and measures which they shall use, but when they endeavor to foist this thing upon others who must pay the cost, while they pay nothing, as they have succeeded in doing wherever the system has been adopted, and as they have tried to do here through the hearings of the House committee on coinage, weights, and measures, they simply meddle with other people's affairs, and exhibit an assurance which furnishes the occasion, and I believe the justifiable occasion, for vigorous language."

Mr. Halsey asserts it to be common experience that the people of metric countries resort to the old units when no penalty is involved, and he believes it clearly impossible to bring the system

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into common use in this country, where there is no possibility of general compulsion. He goes on to say:

"Furthermore, if this system is so superior, how can this admission be true? Why should it be necessary to compel people to use such a wonderfully superior thing as the metric system is represented to be? It is certainly the only case of the kind on earth.

"Just as the prometric case has been based upon the belief that the change will be short and easy, so the antimetric case has been based upon the belief that, as shown by the experience of other countries, it would be long, difficult, and costly, and that the long transition period would be one of great confusion. . . . . .

"Contrast the enormous development of organized manufacturing to-day with its comparatively trifling development at the introduction of the metric system in France a century ago. Even with that trifling development Professor Stevens admits that 'conservatism has been too strong and vested interests too great to permit the enforcement of any interfering laws.' Is it not obvious that the change in France under the conditions of a century ago was easy compared with what it now is here? If, starting with the conditions of 1793 and after a century of compulsory laws, resort to the old units is in France still 'usual when no penalty is involved,' how many centuries must elapse before that resort becomes unusual under existing manufacturing development here where general compulsion is not to be contemplated?"

PEARY'S NEXT EXPEDITION.

AT a recent banquet given in his honor by the Geographical Congress, Robert E. Peary announced that he expects to make next summer another dash for the pole, which, he says, will be his final and supreme effort. Of the new vessel which is now building in Maine for the expedition, he said, as reported in the New York *Sun*:

"She will, I believe, be the ablest ship that ever pointed her nose inside the Arctic or Antarctic circle. She will possess such shape as will enable her to rise to the pressure of the ice floes and escape destruction. She will possess such strength of construction as will permit her to stand this pressure without injury. She will possess such features of bow as will enable her to smash ice in her path, and will contain such engine power as will enable her to force her way through the ice. In maximum dimensions, viz., length over all, breadth of beam, and draft, this ship will be of the size of the British Antarctic ship *Discovery;* in displacement she will be somewhat less; in power she will compare with our largest ocean-going tugs.

"She will have engines capable of developing 1,000 indicated horse-power continuously, and 1,500 horse-power for limited periods.

"My route north presents features very different from the route of a ship to the Antarctic regions; the voyage is short and the crux of the whole project is the successful negotiation of the comparatively short distance of ice-encumbered channels extending northward from Cape Sabine to the Polar basin.

"What I require, then, is not a sailing-ship with weak auxiliary engines, a ship capable of remaining out for a number of years and covering long distances at slow speed, with moderate consumption of coal. My requirements are a powerful steamer, capable of forcing her way through this comparatively short distance and demanding only a minimum amount of sail-power to enable her to creep home in case all her coal is burned—that is what I propose to build.

"My plan of campaign, in a very few words, is to force this ship to the north shores of Grant Land, taking on board at Whale Sound the pick and flower of the Eskimo tribe with whom I have worked and lived so long, to go into winter quarters on that shore, and to start with the earliest returning light on the sledge journey across the central polar pack, utilizing these Eskimos, the people whose heritage is life and work in that very region, entirely for the rank and file of my party.

"Never before has it been in the power of a white man to command the utmost efforts and fullest resources of this little tribe of people as I can do; and that fact will be of inestimable advantage to me. But I will not take time with details. Next summer I shall start north again after that on which I have set my heart.

"Shall I win? God knows. I hope and dream and pray that I may. But if I do not some one else will, and here comes in another feature of polar efforts. There is no higher, purer field of rivalry than this Arctic and Antarctic quest. If I win, you will have another one of these magnificent tokens for me, and be proud because we are of one blood—the man blood. If I fail, you will try it until some one gets there, and then we shall have one of these for the man who wins, whether he bears the colors of France or England or Germany or Norway or Italy, and shall be proud of him, for we shall know he is a man and comes of a nation of men and that the best man has won."

WHAT MAKES THE SKY BLUE?

THE recent investigations of Professor Spring, of Liège, Belgium, incline him to go back to the old theory that the blueness of the sky is due to the color of the atmospheric oxygen, instead of to suspended dust, as most authorities have held since Tyndall's celebrated experiments on the subject. He details his reasons in an interesting lecture delivered before the Helvetic Society of Natural Sciences and abstracted in the *Revue Scientifique*. Says this journal:

"Spring classifies the explanations hitherto offered into two divisions: the physical type, based chiefly on the experiments of Tyndall on the illumination of vapors, and the chemical type, more rarely advanced, founded on the intrinsic color of the components of the atmosphere. M. Spring criticizes the experiments on which the physical theory is based and which are supported by a remarkable mathematical analysis by Lord Rayleigh of the reflection of light from particles in turbid media. Such a medium may reflect an unusual proportion of waves of short lengths, so that it will appear reddish by transmitted light and bluish by reflected light. Besides this, the plane of polarization in such a medium is situated as Tyndall's experiments indicate. Now Spring, by absorbing the blue rays of the sky, has demonstrated that the polarization of the sky's light is not a sufficient proof of the optical origin of the blue, since he shows that other rays are also polarized. . . . Lord Rayleigh's theory would rather lead us to expect a violet color for the sky, which experiments with a long tube confirm. Besides, the dust of all kinds that renders the atmosphere turbid does not rise higher than 1,000 to 2,000 meters [2 to 4 miles], and the weight and electric state of the air make it impossible for its particles to remain at rest and hastens their combination into flakes. Are the solar rays, then, reflected by the gaseous molecules themselves? Here come in the observations of L. Soret, which prove that this hypothesis has no foundation, neither in the case of liquids nor in that of solids. M. Spring has also shown its falsity for gases. Hagenbach has explained the illumination of the atmosphere by attributing it to layers of different densities, which intermingle, causing reflection and refraction of light-rays. According to Spring, this theory, which is satisfactory so far as the illumination is concerned, can not be invoked by partizans of the physical theory to explain the coloration; but it accords very well with the chemical theory of the blue of the sky.

"M. Spring has made a series of original experiments which prove that a turbid medium will not appear blue to an observer plunged in that medium, unless it has actually a blue color of its own. Finally, in the case of the atmosphere, M. Spring explains, relying on a calculation based on the properties of oxygen in the liquid state, that the amount of this gas contained in the air, without counting the ozone and other bodies, will suffice to give the medium a sufficiently intense blue coloration to explain the appearances that are observed at different heights in the celestial vault. The variations of intensity in the blue and its thinning out in certain directions would be due to the dust which was formerly thought capable of causing its color. The sky is really more blue where there is less dust in the direction of the visual ray."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Recreation at Public Expense.—That recreation for the people may properly be paid for from the public purse is now recognized by municipalities in the provision of parks and playgrounds. Sir Oliver Lodge would go a step farther. In an article entitled "How to Help our Fellows," contributed to *St. James's Gazette* (London), he asserts that the entertainment and recreation of the people after their day's toil is too important a matter to be

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left wholly to private enterprise. *The Hospital*, which regards this position as too radical, summarizes Sir Oliver's article and comments upon it as follows:

"He seems to intend to advocate the supply of places of recreation, at which food and drink could be obtained, and at which music and theatrical entertainments would be provided, as part of the ordinary duty of municipalities; and he indicates that too much pains need not be taken to render such places remunerative, nor even self-supporting. We are told explicitly that the entertainment department should be conducted independently of considerations of profit, which are said to be fatal to 'art'; and, if the restaurant department were conducted on similar principles, we should at least approach to conditions which existed in an earlier civilization, and the effects of which were not entirely satisfactory. *Panem et circenses* were all very well while they lasted, but they did not last forever, and in the long run they had to be paid for by somebody, and to be paid for at a ruinous price."

THE ORATOR AND HIS SPECIFIC MICROBE.

THAT an orator actually spouts bacteria, which fill the room where he is speaking, is clearly shown by some recent experiments in London. The result, if the speaker is healthy, may not be injurious; but the presence of the characteristic microbes of saliva in greater or smaller quantities furnishes an excellent test of air contamination. Says a writer in *Engineering* (London):

"It has long been known that the proportion of carbonic-acid gas in the air of a building is only an imperfect indication of its habitable condition, as rooms will be 'stuffy' even when the amount of this gas is not materially different from the normal. In the report by its medical officer to the local government board, some particulars are given as to another method, by which Dr. Mervyn Gordon has endeavored to estimate the contamination of the atmosphere of a room by its inhabitants. He first examined bacterioscopically the saliva of a number of healthy persons for the purpose of ascertaining what micro-organisms are most abundant therein, with the object of determining whether any particular bacterium, by the abundance and constancy of its presence in saliva, is to be regarded as characteristic of secretion derived from the mouth of the human subject. As a result, he ascertained that streptococci of various descriptions are extremely abundant in ordinary saliva, and that one of these—*Streptococcus brevis*—is commonly present therein to the amount of at least ten millions to the cubic centimeter of the secretion. Having further found that this streptococcus is readily detectable by the circumstance, among others, that it produces definite change of color on culture under specified conditions, he showed by a second series of experiments that minute quantities of saliva can be recognized by the presence of the streptococcus. Applying this knowledge to the test of actual experiment, Dr. Gordon, first in a small and then in a large room, observed the effect of loud speaking in distributing droplets of the saliva of the orator through space. Having ascertained, by means of Petri dishes charged with nutrient broth and set about the rooms in question, that before 'oration' the air within them did not hold *Streptococcus brevis* or other streptococci of saliva in suspension, he, by similar distribution of culture media about the rooms during and immediately after 'oration' there by a series of separate speakers, was able to demonstrate as a result of these orations dissemination of droplets of saliva generally throughout the air of the room and to a distance of 40 feet from the speakers. There can be no doubt that, in this method of identifying droplets of saliva cast abroad in the act of speaking, Dr. Gordon has discovered a gage of air contamination by the human subject which may ultimately prove to be of great practical importance, and to be far more trustworthy than the tests of mere gaseous impurity or of excess of carbon dioxid, which have hitherto been relied upon."

A New Emanation.—Besides the N-rays, which have been the cause of so much controversy, Blondlot, the French physicist, has discovered that certain bodies give off a relatively heavy emanation which has sensible weight and falls downward by gravity. Particulars recently announced and noted in *The Scientific American* are as follows:

"It acts almost like a stream of water proceeding from the substance. A silver coin is generally used, but if it is rubbed clean the emanation ceases entirely. It is then sufficient to heat it to 100° C. [212° F.] in the air for a few minutes. When cold it now gives off the rays as before. The same holds good for pure silver, copper, mercury, iron, zinc, and bronze coins. Lead is an exception, and when freshly cleaned it gives off the emanation. On the contrary, after tarnishing, like lead pipe, it no longer acts. All the liquids he tried were active—water, salt water, pure sulfuric acid, glycerin, turpentine, alcohol, and in general all odoriferous liquids. The inactive bodies are platinum, iridium, palladium, gold, dry glass, fused sulfur, etc. M. Berthelot thinks that the emanation is not due to the metal itself (or other body) but to a very slight chemical action which is produced at the surface. The action of liquids, whose vapor tension is never absolutely zero, and of odoriferous bodies might be due to the formation of volatile compounds. It will thus be of interest to take up the question from a chemical point of view."

THE CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AT ST. LOUIS.

THE International Congress of Arts and Science, held recently at St. Louis, in connection with the World's Fair, according to plans for which Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, of Harvard, was chiefly responsible, is reported on all sides to have been a great success. Says *Science*, in a brief note:

"It was the unanimous opinion of nearly all those present that the congress was successful and successful beyond the anticipations that had been formed. There has perhaps never been assembled together a group of scholars so notable, and the addresses were real and in some cases important contributions to science. With the possible exception of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' the addresses when published together will give the best review that has ever appeared of contemporary science and scholarship. There were about a hundred foreign delegates, each a leader in his science. A selection of names must be almost at random, but it may be questioned whether there were ever before gathered together in one room men of science and scholars so eminent as Poincaré, Darboux, Picard, Boltzmann, Ostwald, van't Hoff, Ramsay, Moissan, Backlund, Arrhenius, Murray, Penck, Zirkel, de Vries, Giard, Delage, Hertwig, Waldeyer, Seler, Höffding, Erdmann, Ward, Liebreich, Kitasato, Semon, Escherlich, Rein, Lamprecht, Conrad, Furwängler, Harnack, Brunialti, and Bryce. The American speakers and chairman formed a group of leaders in scientific research of whom any country might be proud.

"A congress of arts and sciences gives distinction to a universal exposition, but no one supposes that it is the most suitable place for such a meeting. There are many material difficulties which were by no means overcome at St. Louis. The audiences averaged about a hundred—tho in one case at least there were only five hearers present—but they were not composed chiefly of scientific men. Criticism should, however, be overshadowed by appreciation. Never before has an attempt been made to give such a complete and unified summary of the progress of science."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

STATIONARY BICYCLE RACE.—Bicycle races without leaving the starting-place, which are said to be the latest craze in places of amusement in Paris, are described in *Popular Mechanics*. Says this paper: "The wheel is fixed in a frame fastened to the floor. When the rider begins to pedal, a belt from the rear wheel drives a small electric generator. The current thus produced is conducted to a motor on wheels and carrying a flag. The track on which the motor travels is marked in distances, and each foot of track requires as much work by the rider as would have carried the bicycle one mile had it been free to run as under ordinary conditions of use."

"THERE is a young man in England," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, "who at the age of twenty-four is developing at the rate of only one-sixth of that of the average human being. At present he is learning his alphabet and can count up to ten only. During the last nineteen years he has eaten but three meals a week, has slept twenty-four hours and played twenty-four hours, without the slightest variation. In spite of his twenty-four years he looks no older than a boy of four or five and is only thirty-six inches in height. For the same period his development physically and mentally has been at only one-sixth the ordinary rate, while absolutely regular and perfect in every other way. At his birth this child weighed ten pounds and in no way differed from any other child. He grew and thrived in the usual way until he attained the age of five. Then his progress was suddenly and mysteriously arrested, and since then six years have been the same to him as one year to the normal person. He has attracted the attention of many medical and scientific men, more than one of whom has expressed the conviction that this remarkable man will live to be no less than three centuries old."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

POETRY AS THE SOUL OF RELIGION.

"RELIGION," says Edwin Markham, the poet, "is poetry gone to deed. Poetry floating above life is merely poetry: poetry embodied in life is religion." On the basis of this definition, we are prepared for the further statement: "Religion and poetry are one in essence, and they pursue the same end—the realization of the Ideal through the expansion of the social sympathies and the practise of the tender and heroic virtues. Religion seeks this end through life; poetry seeks it through beauty." Continuing (in *The Homiletic Review*, October), Mr. Markham says:

"The first poetry of the world came as a cry out of the religious passion of man, a cry to the mystery whence he sprang—the mystery into which he at last recedes. Poetry and religion were reckoned one in the morning of time. The Vedic hymns were sung by the Aryans in their adoration of the dawn, as they pressed southward through the passes of the Himalayas. The ancient pages of the Zend Avesta are crowded with hymns and pæans to help the heart in its long battle against Ahriman, the evil god. The old Hebrew poets, resting ever on the rock of the eternal, bequeathed to the world a noble poetry in psalm and prophecy—a poetry that has supported the worn steps and wasted spirits of men down long thousands of years. From the Ganges to the Jordan, from the fiords of Norway to the deltas of the Nile, the teachers of righteousness have been poets, and their work remains in its fresh flower, altho the babble of the tongues that were about them has gone into the wind, and the multitude that drew their compassion are drifted dust." 'The poet was of old the maker; so the first scripture was a child of the Muses. Theology in its origin descended as a song, and the beginning of revealed religion came as a poetic vision of the Creative Man. The child could not comprehend its Father's thought, but it was blessed in the vision of its Father's face.'"

As "the origin of poetry"—to quote the words of Poe—"lies in a thirst for a wilder Beauty than earth supplies," so the path of religion can only lead at last, says Mr. Markham, to "the kingdom of the Perfect Life"; and "our divine origin is proven by the fact that the noble soul recognizes the Ideal as its one secure refuge and predestined abode." Mr. Markham goes on to say:

"The path of the divine education is the path of the sympathies. This quickening of the heart is a work that is wrought by great poetry; and this work is the purpose and prayer of all gospels and all revelations. It is the mighty business of religion to create a social bond that shall draw all beings into the wreath of brotherhood. The religious man is the man who looks through the eyes of others, feels through their hearts, and carries their welfare in his own. We look out on the surging century behind us and what do we see? The growth of materialism in science, of mammon worship in the church, of plutocracy in the state. We also see here and there the growth of a social sympathy among the people, and we hear among our poets a reassertion of the old faith in the soul and its high concerns. We get glad hail and inspiring signal from Wordsworth with his intense conviction of the dignity of fortitude and duty; from Tennyson with his deep feeling for the majesty of the law; from Browning with his strange sense of the soul's inward battle.

"Is religion declining? Is science hacking away the props of the religious sentiment? If so, the best remedy for this evil will be found in the cultivation of the imaginative faculty among the people. Let there be schools of poetry to quicken in us the springs of beauty and wonder. To poetry more than to any other power must we look for the radiant energy that shall repel the march of scientific realism. To poetry we must look also for the glowing life that shall fling off the clutch of an archaic theology. The fatal error of the old theologians was their attempt to probe the abyss with a cold prose logic, a logic that searched for God with a syllogism and destroyed Him with a definition. They forget that the One we adore must reach down beyond the fathomable gulfs. To poetry, then, we must turn, for she only can refresh our spirits with a sense of the Unseen, with a sense of the living Mystery at the heart of the world. Where there is no poetry religion will perish; and where there is no religion the people will perish."

In brief, the mission of the church is "to establish the practise of poetry in this mortal life"—to draw down and embody in the existing world the "forms of beauty and dreams of perfection" that lie beyond the world of the actual. Mr. Markham concludes:

"Men are saying everywhere, 'Give us facts, solid facts.' But poetry, strange to say, comes to us with something deeper than fact and more elemental than thought—noble emotion. Elevated feeling is the amaranthine flower of earth—the one thing of time that bears the stamp of eternity. It is easy to see, then, why the Bible is the supreme book of the world. It was written by the supreme poets of the world; it expresses the noblest emotions of the race. The Bible is true to everlasting because it is poetry.

"Poetry is not a treasury of facts. Fact (or what the world calls fact) is forever fluctuating. The world of so-called facts is a kaleidoscope changing with each shake of the wrist of Time. What we call fact to-day may be fantasy to-morrow. But poetry stands firm. When a poet has truly said a thing, he has said it for eternity. It takes its place with the Parthenon and the Pleiades. So religion (applied poetry) stands on everlasting foundations."

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY'S COMMISSION ON CHURCH MUSIC.

A COMMISSION of priests and organists recently appointed by Archbishop Farley to consider the papal *motu proprio* on church music has rendered a report which was read in the Roman Catholic churches of New York a few days ago, and which is believed to have dispelled whatever doubts may have existed as to the effect of the Pope's instructions. The most important affirmations of the report are those which require (1) the restoration of the Gregorian music to "its highest place of honor during the liturgical services," and (2) the training of boys, instead of women, to take soprano and contralto parts. Palestrinian music, so it is stated, may be used "in the ordinary or common of the mass, and for the psalms of vespers," but the music must not be such as to "become a source of distraction from the divine service." The "abuses" especially condemned are these:

(1) The singing of pieces in a language other than Latin during a liturgical function.

(2) Adaptations of Latin words to songs, arias, or concerted pieces borrowed from operas or other secular services.

(3) The use of compositions in which the words are transposed, omitted, or unduly repeated.

(4) The use of music whose style is suggestive of the concert or the theater.

(5) Long interludes or intermezzos, especially of a profane character.

(6) The introduction into choirs of non-Catholics or of "even professing Catholics whose lives are in conflict with their belief."

(7) The employment of bands in church service.

The New York *Catholic News* welcomes this "clear and concise" interpretation of the papal edict, and expresses satisfaction that hereafter "there can be no misunderstanding on the question." It comments further:

"The reform in sacred music ordered by the Pope is regarded by not a few as effecting something of an innovation in the church. Nothing could be more erroneous. The Pope prescribes a return to the old custom of having choirs of men and boys do the singing in the churches. It has been remarked that the Anglican Church in England and the Protestant Episcopal Church here are noted for their splendid male chancel choirs. But many forget that such choirs are but a survival of a Catholic custom. When the Catholics of England were robbed of their faith in the time of Henry VIII., the new religion retained among other features the chancel choirs. In a number of the Catholic cathedrals and churches, which were appropriated by the reformers, were funds for the maintenance of such choirs. While the new religion took possession of all the churches, the Catholics who remained true to the old faith were driven out of their own temples and persecuted. They

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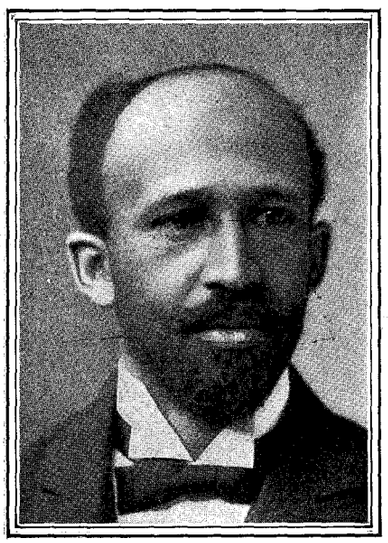
had to worship in secret in any place where they could avoid those hired to spy upon them. Naturally they had to do without chancel choirs in those days, and it was many a long year before they were allowed to have churches of their own again. Meanwhile the Anglican Church, with all the facilities provided in the Catholic places of worship the new religion appropriated, was able to have imposing chancel choirs of its own, and to this very day the old Catholic practise of having men and boys render the sacred music is a prominent feature of Anglican and Episcopalian services. But the Catholic Church is returning to its own, and it will not be long until, as of old, every Catholic edifice has a grand choir of men and boys."

A NEGRO'S CREED.

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, a Harvard Ph.D., who has written several books on the negro problem and is now a professor in a negro college in Atlanta, formulates his "Credo" in the pages of the New York *Independent* (October 6). It is as follows:

"I believe in God who made of one blood all races that dwell on earth.

"I believe that all men, black and brown and white, are brothers, varying, through Time and Opportunity, in form and gift and feature, but differing in no essential particular, and alike in soul and in the possibility of infinite development.



W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS,
Professor of Economics and History in Atlanta University.

"Especially do I believe in the Negro Race; in the beauty of its genius, the sweetness of its soul, and its strength in that meekness which shall yet inherit this turbulent earth.

"I believe in pride of race and lineage and self; in pride of self so deep as to scorn injustice to other selves; in pride of lineage so great as to despise no man's father; in pride of race so chivalrous as neither to offer bastardy to the weak nor beg wedlock of the strong, knowing that men may be brothers in Christ, even tho they be not brothers-in-law.

"I believe in Service—humble, reverent service, from the blackening of boots to the whitening of souls; for Work is Heaven, Idleness Hell, and Wage is the 'Well done!' of the Master who summoned all them that labor and are heavy laden, making no distinction between the black sweating cotton-hands of Georgia and the First Families of Virginia, since all distinction not based on deed is devilish and not divine.

"I believe in the Devil and his angels, who wantonly work to narrow the opportunity of struggling human beings, especially if they be black; who spit in the faces of the fallen, strike them that can not strike again, believe the worst and work to prove it, hating the image which their Maker stamped on a brother's soul.

"I believe in the Prince of Peace. I believe that War is Murder. I believe that armies and navies are at bottom the tinsel and braggadocio of oppression and wrong; and I believe that the wicked conquest of weaker and darker nations by nations whiter and stronger but foreshadows the death of that strength.

"I believe in liberty for all men; the space to stretch their arms and their souls; the right to breathe and the right to vote, the freedom to choose their friends, enjoy the sunshine and ride on the railroads, uncursed by color; thinking, dreaming, working as they will in a kingdom of God and love.

"I believe in the training of children, black even as white; the leading out of little souls into the green pastures and beside the still waters, not for pelf or peace, but for Life lit by some large vision of beauty and goodness and truth; lest we forget, and the sons of the fathers, like Esau, for mere meat barter their birthright in a mighty nation.

"Finally, I believe in Patience—patience with the weakness of the Weak and the strength of the Strong, the prejudice of the Ignorant and the ignorance of the Blind; patience with the tardy triumph of Joy and the mad chastening of Sorrow—patience with God."

ITALIAN DISCUSSION OF THE TRIAL OF JESUS.

FROM time to time discussion has taken place among theologians and lawyers regarding the legal aspects of the trial of Jesus. Rather singularly, Italy is the latest country to evince interest in this subject, the protagonist in the controversy being the famous orator, lawyer, and parliamentarian, Giovanni Rosadi, of Florence. An account of this discussion is furnished by Dr. Oskar Bulle, the editor of the *Beilage* (Supplement) of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and may be summarized as follows:

In the spring of 1896 Rosadi delivered a public lecture in his native city, in which, with a brilliant array of arguments, he undertook to prove that the trial of Jesus was "a judicial murder." He met with sharp opposition from two sides. Those who considered it their duty to protect the sacred name of Jesus from all profane usage denounced the speaker for having discussed the crucifixion of the Savior from a purely juridical standpoint and in modern legal terms, even if his arguments were convincing. The political opponents of Rosadi accused him of having exploited Christianity and the law of brotherly love in order to picture Jesus as a revolutionary leader—and this in the interests of a radical propaganda, as the address was the outcome of the well-known socialistic ideas of the speaker.

Rosadi promised at the time that he would furnish the full proofs of the correctness of his position. It has taken him eight years to fulfil his promise, but he has now issued a work of 440 pages, entitled "*Il Processo di Jesu*" (The Trial of Jesus). It is the most complete and exhaustive discussion of the subject in existence, and aims to show that the trial of Jesus, considered from a purely legal standpoint, was what the church has all along maintained—a judicial murder of gigantic proportions.

The book is regarded as significant, if only as an indication of the trend of religious thought in Italy. It furnishes new proof of the fact that the best thinkers of the country are taking exceptional interest in the historical problems that hover around the person of Christ and the founding of Christianity. It also shows that theological discussion in Italy is being carried on in a spirit of progressive and independent research. Good translations of Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," of Sabatier's "Life of St. Francis of Assisi," of Didon's and Loisy's works, as also of Renan's "Life of Jesus," are widely read in Italy. Thinking Italy is deeply interested in religious problems, and this explains the extraordinary vogue of Rosadi's work.

In the discussion of his subject, Rosadi displays an enthusiastic zeal. He pleads his cause with the fire of an advocate and yet with the cool deliberation of the scholar. He demonstrates, first of all, the formal illegality of the methods adopted by the Jewish Sanhedrin and by Pilate; and, secondly, the great injustice of the judges, in the widest ethical sense. He writes altogether as a lawyer and not as a theologian; but his picture of Jesus, based upon a close study of the Gospels, can have only the effect of winning the heart of the reader to the cause of the Nazarene. There is not the slightest indication of a profane handling of the historic personage of Jesus, nor is there any reference to the influence of his life and death upon the religious convictions and feelings of his followers. Rosadi asks each reader to "draw, from the strictly objective method of presentation, the lessons that conform to his own way of thinking." The ignorance that still prevails in reference to "the greatest event in human history" is sufficient justification, says the author, for his effort to depict the trial of Jesus in the light of ancient and modern law. He thinks that "the disgrace of Calvary is the disgrace of human justice." In his eyes the condemnation of Jesus was the greatest legal crime in history. Such sentiments from a purely secular savant and from a non-theological standpoint are certainly significant.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN'S VIEWS ON IMMORTALITY.

THE brilliant, tho pessimistic, address on "Science and Immortality" delivered by Dr. William Osler as the Ingersoll lecture at Harvard University this year has just appeared in book form. Dr. Osler stands well at the head of the medical profession in America and is accounted the most brilliant orator in his fraternity. He is Canadian by birth, but has spent many years of his later professional life in Philadelphia and Baltimore. His recent appointment by the King of England as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University crowns him as the highest medical authority in the British Empire.

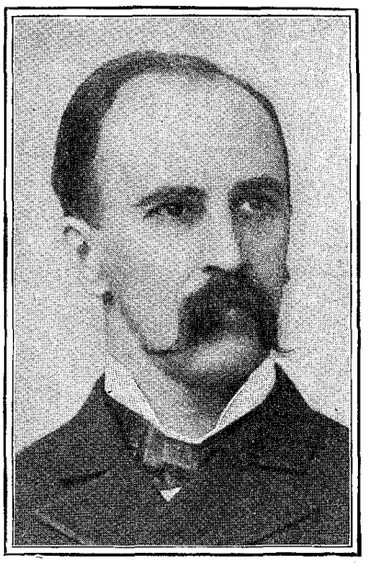
In dealing with the existing conditions of thought in relation to science and immortality, he divides those who think about the question of immortality at all into three classes—"the Laodiceans," or those who, "while accepting a belief in immortality and accepting the phrases and forms of the prevailing religion . . . live practically uninfluenced by it"; "the Gallionians," a group "larger perhaps to-day than ever before in history," who "put the supernatural altogether out of man's life and regard the hereafter as only one of the many inventions he has sought for himself"; and a third, "the Teresians," who "lay hold with the anchor of faith upon eternal life as the controlling influence in this one."

Enlarging upon his first subdivision, the author says:

"The natural man has only two primal passions—to get and to beget; to get the means of sustenance (and to-day a little more), and to beget his kind. Satisfy these and he looks neither before nor after, but goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening, and, returning, sleeps in Elysium without a thought of whence or whither. At one end of the scale the gay and giddy Cyrenaic rout—the society set of the modern world, which repeats with wearisome monotony the same old vices and the same old follies—cares not a fig for the life to come. Let us eat and drink; let us enjoy every hour saved from that eternal silence. . . . Even our more sober friends, as we see them day by day, interested in stocks and strikes, in baseball and 'bridge,' arrange their view of this world entirely regardless of what may be beyond the flaming barriers—*flammantia moenia mundi*. Where among the educated and refined, much less among the masses, do we find any ardent desire for a future life? It is not a subject for drawing-room conversation, and the man whose habit it is to buttonhole his acquaintances and inquire earnestly after their souls is shunned like the Ancient Mariner. Among the clergy it is not thought polite to refer to so delicate a topic except officially from the pulpit. Most ominous of all, as indicating the utter absence of interest on the part of the public, is the silence of the press, in the columns of which are manifest daily the works of the flesh. . . . And the eventide of life is not always hopeful; on the contrary, the older we grow, the less fixed, very often, is the belief in a future life. . . . As Howells tells us of Lowell, 'His hold upon a belief in a life after death weakened with his years.' Like Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'We may love the mystical and talk much of the shadows, but when it comes to going out among them and laying hold of them with the hand of faith, we are not of the excursion.'"

The Gallionians are a class, according to Dr. Osler, more "common among naturalists and investigators than in men devoted to literature and the humanities," who "have either reached the intellectual conviction that there is no hope in the grave, or the question remains open, as it did with Darwin, and the absorbing interests of other problems and the every-day calls of domestic life satisfy the mind." The reasons for this attitude are attributed to the conclusions of science, by means of which "the views of man's origin, of his place in nature, and, in consequence, of his destiny" have been entirely modified. To science, "man is the one far-off event toward which the whole creation has moved, the crowning glory of organic life, the end-product of a ceaseless evolution which has gone on for eons, since, in some early pelagian sea, life first appeared, whence and how science knows not." In accounting for the fact that modern psychological science dispenses altogether with the soul, Dr. Osler says:

"The association of life in all its phases with organization, the association of a gradation of intelligence with increasing complexity of organization, the failure of the development of intelligence with an arrest in cerebral growth in the child, the slow decay of mind with changes in the brain, the absolute dependence of the higher mental attributes upon definite structures, the instantaneous loss of consciousness when the blood supply is cut off from the higher centers—these facts give pause to the scientific student when he tries to think of intelligence apart from organization. Far, very far from any rational explanation of thought as a condition of matter, why should he consider the, to him, unthinkable proposition of consciousness without a corresponding material basis? . . . The new psychologists have ceased to think nobly of the soul, and even speak of it as a complete superfluity."



WILLIAM OSLER, LL.D.,
The newly appointed Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University.

There is an idea of immortality, however, which science promulgates. Thus:

"Knowing nothing of an immortality of spirit, science has put on an immortality of the flesh, and in a remarkable triumph of research has learned to recognize in every living being at once immortal age beside immortal youth. The patiently worked out story of the morphological continuity of the germ plasm is one of the fairy-tales of science. You who listen to me to-day feel organized units in a generation with clear-cut features of its own, a chosen section of the finely woven fringe of life built on the coral reef of past generations—and perhaps, if any, you, citizens of no mean city, have a right to feel of some importance. The revelations of modern embryology are a terrible blow to this pride of descent. The individual is nothing more than the transient offshoot of a germ plasm which has an unbroken continuity from generation to generation, from age to age. This marvelous embryonic substance is eternally young, eternally productive, eternally forming new individuals to grow up and to perish, while it remains in the progeny always youthful, always increasing, always the same. 'Thousands upon thousands of generations which have arisen in the course of ages were its products, but it lives on in its youngest generations with the power of giving origin to coming millions. The individual organism is transient, but its embryonic substance, which produces the mortal tissues, preserves itself imperishable, everlasting, and constant.' This astounding revelation not only necessitates a readjustment of our ideas on heredity, but it gives to human life a new and not very pleasant meaning. It makes us falter where we firmly trod to feel that man comes within the sweep of these profound and inviolate biological laws; but it explains why nature—'so careless of the single life, so careful of the type'—is so lavish with the human beads, and so haphazard in their manufacture, spoiling hundreds, leaving many imperfect, snapping them and cracking them at her will, caring nothing if the precious cord on which they are strung—the germ plasm—remains unbroken."

The attitude of the scientific student toward the third group, the Teresians, who, like St. Teresa, feel that to them is given to *know* the mysteries, should be, says Dr. Osler, one of reverence. Tho his philosophy finds nothing to support it, "the scientific student should be ready to acknowledge the value of a belief in a hereafter as an asset in human life," for "in the presence of so many mysteries which have been unveiled, in the presence of so many yet unsolved, he can not be dogmatic and deny the possibility of a future state." Moreover:

"He will recognize that amid the turbid ebb and flow of human

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misery, a belief in the resurrrection of the dead and the life of the world to come is the rock of safety to which many of the noblest of his fellows have clung; he will gratefully accept the incalculable comfort of such a belief to those sorrowing for precious friends hid in death's dateless night; he will acknowledge with gratitude and reverence the service to humanity of the great souls who have departed this life in a sure and certain hope—but this is all. Whether across death's threshold we step from life to life, or whether we go whence we shall not return, even to the land of darkness, as darkness itself, he can not tell. Nor is this strange. Science is organized knowledge, and knowledge is of things we see. Now the things that are seen are temporal; of the things that are unseen science knows nothing and has at present no means of knowing anything."

In a concluding word addressed directly to his audience, Dr. Osler says: "Some of you will wander through all phases [of the thought described], to come at last, I trust, to the opinion of Cicero, who had rather be mistaken with Plato than be in the right with those who deny altogether the life after death; and this is my own *confessio fidei*."

CHRISTIAN PROGRESS IN INDIA.

LORD RADSTOCK, an English peer who has made several visits to India in the interest of Christian missionary work, writes from Calcutta to the London *Times* (August 23), reporting "a growing softening of hostility against Christian teaching," and declaring that he is "amazed at the great changes which are silently but surely going on." There is a tendency in some quarters to regard mission work in India as a failure; but this view can no longer be maintained, says Lord Radstock, in view of the last census reports, which show "a growth in the number of Christians to the extent of twenty-five to thirty per cent., and in some cases of fifty per cent., in the decade." He continues:

"Let me give examples from what has taken place here in the last few weeks. A boys' refuge, to be conducted on thoroughly Christian lines, was opened by the lieutenant-governor. His audience consisted of 200 Europeans, Eurasians, and some 500 to 600 Hindus; yet when he spoke of his own faith in Christ and of the blessing he had had from early Christian training, he was warmly applauded by Hindus as well as Christians. A few days later a testimonial was being given to Mr. K. C. Banerji, a Brahman of high birth, but who 40 years ago became a Christian and has been one of the most able and foremost leaders of Christian work. He had been recently appointed registrar of the university by the Senate, of whom the very large majority are Hindus, and the testimonial was subscribed for largely by Hindu members of the university. A most orthodox Hindu, ex-Judge Banerji, was in the chair and presented the testimonial. In acknowledging the presentation, Mr. K. C. Banerji said that whatever success he had in life he owed it all to Christianity. This speech was loudly applauded by the highly respected Hindu chairman. A week ago a lecture was given on the Bible to some 150 native gentlemen (non-Christians). At the close of the meeting a Brahmo professor of the Presidency College gave a most beautiful tribute to the Bible as the source not merely of enlightenment, but of peace and comfort, more especially as it revealed the character of Jesus. He was followed by an orthodox Hindu editor, who spoke of the benefits conferred by British rule, but said the greatest benefit was the introduction of the Bible.

"Another remarkable witness is coming on the scene—Swami Dharmananda, one of the most remarkable Hindu ascetics in Bengal. He had a large number of disciples from among the highest classes, including magistrates, lawyers, and judges. Seventeen years ago he had heard in an address by an Englishman in Delhi the inspired words, 'I am the true vine,' and it seemed to give him a faint glimmer of a communicated life. He learned Hebrew and Greek in order to read the Bible in the original, he learned Arabic to read the Koran, has traveled in Europe, spent a long time in Rome, went to Armenia, Constantinople, and from thence to Mecca, China, Japan. After 17 years' study of Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, he has now avowed his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and has written a book to show that our Lord Jesus Christ is the Savior and Messiah, the only Redeemer for now and all ages. He expressed to me his opinion that India owed her civilization and her education to the missionaries.

"Such a testimony from a man of such high birth that Brahmans take a low place before him, and who has in an amulet the dust of the 230 holy places of India to which he has been a pilgrim, can not fail to awaken a yet deeper inquiry among the 200,000,000 of Hindus in India, and is an evidence of how profound is the impression of the truth of the Christian faith made by the present condition of Christianity in India. It is also deeply interesting to see the indirect effect of the Bible on Hinduism and the very marked return to monotheism and to the recognition of moral obligations as more important than observance of ritual, which is seen in many leaders of thought. It is quite common to hear Hinduism defended on the ground that its earlier monotheistic teaching is like Christianity.

"In the first fortnight of my time in India I had the opportunity of speaking to about 3,000 students, who have listened with an interest which I think would not have been found in an equal number of English undergraduates. At a recent conference of missionaries from all parts of Bengal there were reports indicating not only a dying out of prejudice and a growing appreciation of the reality of the Gospel message, but a marked increase of the number of baptisms. There is a general and growing feeling that there are multitudes who are convinced of the truth of the Gospel, but who are waiting for a leader, in order to break the family traditions which have held them in bondage for so many centuries."

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Arthur Sawtell, a correspondent of the London *Spectator* (September 17), says:

"The intellectual Indian can admire everything in Christ except his association with publicans and sinners. The Gospel has many charms for him, but they are sadly impaired by the fact that the common people hear it gladly. The feeling is not merely one of disapproval. It frequently rises to bitter resentment, as in the case of an Indian acquaintance of mine, who could never speak on the subject of native Christians without anger. His mild face would fire and his deferential voice deepen with indignation as he said: 'I hate them! I hate them!' This, too, from one who was a diligent student of the New Testament, particularly of the fourth gospel, and who avowed belief in the divinity of Jesus. . . .

"Interesting and important as are such cases as that of Swami Dharmananda, they would be much more encouraging to the Christian worker if they bore proof that the convert had apprehended what, in these days at least, seems to the majority of Western minds to be an essential truth of the Christian revelation—the equality of all human souls before God. It may prove true that India will only be converted by some movement toward Christianity from within. But will the issue of such a movement be a Christianized Hinduism or merely a Hinduized Christianity? Of the latter an example already exists in the Brahmo Samaj; but such pale reflections of the Light can not satisfy the ardent hopes of the great missionary public in this country and America. An esoteric Christian mysticism may have attractions for a small number of intellectual Brahmans, but it can be of little use to the ignorant and helpless millions."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

RECENT reports from the American Bible Society in the Philippines show that the Scriptures have been translated into many of the Malayan dialects, and that the translations into other native dialects are progressing favorably. Since the society was established four years ago, 272,400 volumes have been distributed.

THE Third American Eucharistic Congress of the Roman Catholic Church, held in New York September 28, 29, and 30, was attended by more than 1,000 priests from all parts of the country. Bishop Maes, of Kentucky, was appointed by the Pope to act as president of the convention, and a special message of commendation was received from the Vatican.

"THERE are five Popes on the face of the earth," says the Paris correspondent of London *Truth*. "They are the Pope of the Latin Church; the schismatic, or Orthodox, Pope; the Father of the Faithful, ruling at Constantinople; the Pope of Tibet, who has five hundred millions of subjects; and the schismatic Pope of the Mohammedan world, who reigns at Morocco. All five are threatened with hard times; 1904 has been unpropitious to them. . . . Of the five Popes, Pius X. is the most venerable, Nicholas the most feared, the Sultan the most terror-haunted and terrorist, the Dalai Lama the most mysterious, and the head of the Muslim schismatics the best fellow. We may see a few of them here some day taking the places of Daudet's 'Rois en Exil.'"

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPE'S VERDICT ON MR. ROOSEVELT'S ALLEGED MILITARISM.

SUCH militarism as European dailies can discern in the army policy of President Roosevelt is neither Napoleonic nor monarchical. In the capacity of candidate, surmise our foreign contemporaries, the Executive is not saturating his speech just now with the poetry of the sword. American voters will climb the gory vulture's nest and find a trembling dove within. On blue water it is otherwise. The presidential naval policy is found to be so charged with the electricity of the Monroe Doctrine that the slightest international collision may set Mr. Roosevelt thundering. "The Democrats," notes the Manchester *Guardian* nevertheless, "echo the Republican demand for a magnified navy." "Nor," it says further, "do the parties really differ in their policy regarding military armaments." "It is clear," thinks the London *Standard*, "that should he [Mr. Roosevelt] be reelected, the growth of the United States navy will be stimulated. In the present condition of the world, America, as well as ourselves, will have to see that the door is kept open for trade in the Far East, whatever may be the result of the present war. That, however, is not the only reason why Mr. Roosevelt appeals to the patriotism of his countrymen to support him in building up a great navy. He takes a world-wide view of American interests." The London *Times*, alluding to the President as "a man who is appealing for the votes of a democracy," finds that "he defends without flinching the foreign policy on which he has been attacked," and that "he insists, with undeniable logic, that a strong navy is indispensable to maintain it."

When we get to Paris, we find the *Temps* apprehensive of "the moral annexation" of South America, of "defiance of the principles and traditions of the Constitution," of a navy overgrown. We are told that Mr. Roosevelt has become "timid" to the extent of toning down his utterances, "but he has never disavowed his ideas." The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) goes into particulars:

"Mr. Roosevelt having been rather warmly assailed on account of his imperialism, he has devoted an important part of his letter of acceptance to the vindication of his foreign policy. He insists, notably, upon the part he allots to the navy in making the rights of Americans respected. According to him, the presence of United States war-ships was as necessary at Panama as at Beirut, Tangier, and Smyrna. No one disputes, certainly, the right of the United States to show its flag wherever it deems proper. But it has sometimes been found, in Europe as well as in America, that these naval demonstrations were not always imperiously justified by the occasions which gave rise to them. It is a question of moderation. America and Europe know well enough, henceforth, that the United States has become a great naval power for it to be unnecessary to furnish visible proof of the fact without real necessity."

In Germany Mr. Roosevelt's militarism is a familiar topic. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) thinks he means to make the United States navy the biggest afloat, or, at any rate, second only to that of Great Britain. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* thinks Mr. Roosevelt has little respect for the amenities of international intercourse unless associated with a mailed fist. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, radical and democratic, laments the popularity in the United States of "a foreign policy of militarist imperialism," which Mr. Roosevelt is not the man to discourage.

But it is to an Austrian daily, the semi-official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), that we must go for what may be deemed an attempt at philosophical analysis of Rooseveltian phenomena. The United States navy, it believes, is the instrument of the President's foreign policy. His campaign utterances are glorifications of naval power. "The fleet is, as Roosevelt thinks, a bulwark of peace just because it is feared." Its maintenance benefits not only the republic but all the world. To quote:

"Such utterances create the impression that the President is permeated with the conviction that he is saying something self-evident, something that does not have to be made the subject of further proof. He well knows those to whom he especially speaks; to those who, like himself, believe in the policy of new initiative as in an infallible guiding star to American youth, to the advocates of a bold, adventurous commercial policy, and to the enthusiastic champions of the policy of expansion. Over there to-day, in the giant great States, which can look back upon a hundred and thirty years of history, it is asked whether the nation has already had its heroic age or whether that age is indeed about to dawn. Was it the period of the cautious campaigns of Washington that may lay claim to this glorious title, or was it the time of the fearful civil war, that had to decide the slavery question? A prodigious fulness of youthful vigor yearns, dreams of adequate activity. The laurels of war are highly prized in this modern Carthage, and youthful patriotism has taken on a romantic aspect. Was it not he, who to-day, as a mature man, dwells in the White House, who during the Spanish War took the field with a crowd of young, dashing men and won success with his own strong arm? . . . . . .

"Such a tendency and disposition may inspire justifiable concern in far-seeing, fore-sighted patriots, but can not be overlooked. It exists, and Roosevelt the soldier, the hunter, the rider, is its national candidate."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF AMERICA PROSPERITY.

THE weight of evidence in foreign financial and commercial organs inclines to the view that American prosperity is solid and substantial. Reservations are made only in matters of detail. For one thing, the "boom" has departed, not to return, so far as Europe can foresee, for some years. Predictions of an unprecedented expansion in American foreign trade—made mostly by advocates of an economic "United States of Europe"—are offset by assertions that the volume of our domestic trade shows no signs of increasing. However, competent authorities like the London *Statist*, the London *Economist*, the *Economiste Français* (Paris), the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, and others pronounce industrial conditions here satisfactory enough. "All the signs," declares a writer in the financial and commercial supplement of the London *Times*, "are signs of wholesomeness and a steady-going confidence in the future." He sums up a lengthy study of the business outlook in the United States thus:

"If one were asked to sum up in a word the internal business conditions, he would, perhaps, write—satisfaction. A hungry man does want his dinner once, but, not being a glutton, he does not want it twice. He waits until he feels hungry again. . . . After the long, lean, panic years, America took perhaps more than a full meal and reached a condition of satiety, but now lives in a rational way. It will be prepared, one of these days, for greater activity—and another meal larger than the usual one now—but it is little likely to enter upon a period of gorging for some time to come. It will, perhaps, squeeze out some more trusts, so-called, and in due time will equalize wage conditions, but it is not probable that it will get excited over either of them.

"There remains to speak of politics and the Presidential election in their relation to business. The country has almost suddenly become too large to believe that all the virtue and all the conservative elements are centered in any one party. The gold standard is settled, so far as the finite mind can gather, once for all. Both candidates for the Presidency are 'safe and sane,' to use the current cant, and the prospect is that not a single owner of property, whether its amount be large or small, will concern himself about his investments for a moment whether the electors choose the one or the other candidate."

On a review of all the evidence, the London *Times* expresses editorially the belief that "this reading of the situation is not very far from the truth," but it feels obliged, all the same, to call attention

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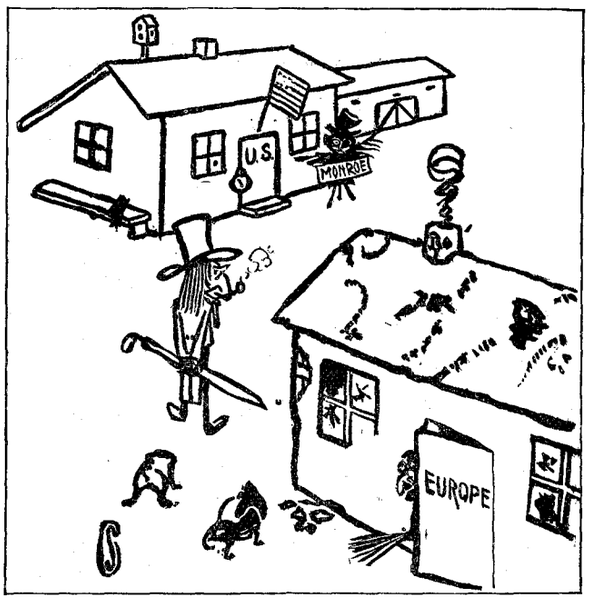
to an excessive optimism in Americans who forecast the industrial future of their native land:

"In the United States, where the whole business community is usually in an unconscious and tacit conspiracy to make the best of every feature of that remarkable country, the *advocatus diaboli* is much wanted. Of course this unquenchable belief in the future is a great and valuable national quality, and it is supported by the solid fact that the United States still has enormous undeveloped resources; but it has encouraged the American people to imagine that the laws of economics, which are, after all, merely the scientific expression of the rules of sound business in modern communities, do not apply to their land, which, on this theory, is too vast and too rich, and inhabited by too energetic a race, to be judged by standards applicable to the 'effete old monarchies' of Europe. This was the sort of talk with which all suggestions that the 'boom' of 1900-02 was extravagant and dangerous were met, even as recently as the summer of 1902. Since then much has happened to disenchant, for the moment at least, the believer in a wondrous United States with a charmed business life that need take no account of the laws of economics."



RUSSIAN IDEA OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNCLE SAM—"I shall smash every window in your house if I like, but don't you come near mine." —*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

The rosiest view of the economic and commercial future of this country is probably that put forth in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), which has lately completed a whole series of studies of the industrial condition of the United States. M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, of the editorial staff of that organ, anticipates a prodigious development of American trade throughout the world:

"It is industry which draws to-day and which in the future will more and more draw all eyes to the United States. It is in the direction of industry that the activity of the Americans is especially directed. Its progress, already prodigious, will assume, without any doubt, developments greater still and the effects will be felt abroad in the most formidable manner. An exceptional prosperity has so increased domestic consumption in these last years that exportation of American manufactured articles did not increase as much as was expected toward 1899 or 1900. But this will continue but a while and the American invasion is being resumed. We shall witness during the first quarter of the twentieth century, in the sphere of industry, a movement analogous to that which was seen to manifest itself during the last quarter of the nineteenth century in the sphere of agriculture. American manufactured articles will come to compete, as well in Europe itself as in the new countries, with the products of the Old World's industries.

"The desire to assure outlets for themselves in the event of the European nations closing their doors to them is one of the reasons which impel the Americans toward foreign expansion. Their colonial acquisitions, the activity of their policy in the Far East, have for their aim, to a great extent, to assure protected or free markets for themselves. It depends only upon their wish whether they shall have one of the most powerful navies in the world, and they will wish to have one, no doubt, when they have pierced the Isthmus of Panama."

To return to the more immediate future, we find the London *Statist* affirming that prosperity is not to be monopolized by the United States. The rest of the world will get its share. Captains of industry and leaders of high finance are throwing off the apprehensions inspired by a state of war in the Far East. American prosperity is simply dovetailed into an impending world-wide prosperity:

"If those who are engaged in the London money market act with judgment, the Bank of England will become so strong in the course of a few weeks, as we point out elsewhere, that it will be able to meet the autumnal demands for gold without raising the rate of discount. If, moreover, the present promise of the crops in Argentina and Australia is maintained, the purchasing power of those countries will be greatly increased. Furthermore, the outturn of gold in South Africa is rapidly increasing, and will increase still more as additional Chinese are landed. There is every reason to expect a great improvement in the United States when the Presidential elections are over; and on the Continent there are distinct signs that the public is prepared for greater activity. Germany is doing exceedingly well in consequence of the war because of her large sales to Russia, and it will be noticed that the prices of German industrial securities are steadily rising. In France last week, and at the beginning of this week, there was greater activity on the Bourse than for a considerable time before, in spite of the holidays, and in spite still more of the fighting at Liao-Yang. Evidently the French have made up their minds that Russia is beaten now only because she did not prepare in time, but that in the long run she is certain to win. It is clear, then, that the economic condition of the world is favorable to active trade and higher quotations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CHARACTER OF KUROPATKIN.

KUROPATKIN'S salient characteristics are Homeric, or his present eulogists in the press of Europe delude themselves. "Homer," says Matthew Arnold, "is rapid in his movement, Homer is plain in his words and style, Homer is simple in his ideas, Homer is noble in his manner." These are the very attributes of Kuropatkin to which attention is now called by Dr. Sven Hedin, among others. The celebrated explorer thus writes of the celebrated soldier in the Berlin *Woche*:

"Kuropatkin has always disliked and put aside all display of pomp or magnificence, striving in the very height of his power to maintain the moral standing of his troops. He even considered it but a natural act of duty for one who held command over a whole army to influence that army to a man by setting a good example in his own manner of living. Kuropatkin is noted for his just dealing, above reproach in every respect. To merit and to bravery alone is consideration given by him in cases of promotion. . . . .

"Never before has Russia had a commander of an army, an administrator, a strategist, to be compared with Kuropatkin. Should he emerge as victor in the present struggle, he will not brag of it, but he will wear his honors with meekness of spirit, giving all the credit to his troops. Should misfortune condemn him to defeat, no outward sign will betray his inner feelings. He has spent too long a period of his life among Mohammedans not to have acquired some touch of their fatalism. A firm hope—more, indeed, an unshakable confidence—in ultimate triumph will never leave him. Even in the most trying positions he will, with his immovable self-possession, exclaim: 'Patience! Patience!'"

But detraction's voice, raised more particularly in the German Socialist press, grows sarcastic at the expense of Kuropatkin's alleged backward tendencies. The *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) tells us that "he is a man of half measures, a man who manifestly does not know what he intends, who has not the energy to translate will into deed." "Ah! the poor Kuropatkin looks like a gentleman

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living on the income of his money who has not had a good sleep." His mouth lacks energy, says this critic, and his chin is not strong enough. And a former German army officer writes in the Socialist *Vorwärts* (Berlin):

"Kuropatkin is a laughable object, and were he not a Russian, but an English or a French general, he would now be cruelly ridiculed in Germany. Has he not, in fact, promised all things possible and executed not one of them? He first said it was necessary to have patience and then he would certainly beat the Japanese. On the first of September it was four months since the Japanese first crossed swords with the Russians, and in the last four and a

WELCOME TO HARBIN!

Kuropatkin is to stop in town in the course of his victorious retreat.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

half months Kuropatkin has had nothing but fearful scars to show. How long are we to wait until Kuropatkin finally displays his talent for command?"

In direct antithesis to which the London *Spectator* remarks:

"In General Kuropatkin the Russians possess a general of the highest and rarest order of military genius. In the great battle round Liao-Yang, and in the operations of the two months preceding it, he showed qualities of generalship which, when they are properly understood, will, we believe, call forth universal admiration. Consider what the task before General Kuropatkin was when he took up his command. In the first place, he did not come on the scene till the war was well begun, and so the conditions of action had been dictated for him. The disposition of the forces, naval and military, and all the arrangements for supply, had been made, not by him or under his orders, but by the Viceroy, Admiral Alexeieff, who, whatever else he may be, is not a strategist of the first class. General Kuropatkin found himself, that is, called on to carry out 'another man's job,' and a job which had been ill begun and worse planned. . . . It was, however, in his retreat from Liao-Yang, even more than in the battles round it, that General Kuropatkin showed his military genius. He managed to withdraw his army in the face of the enemy's fierce assaults and of their desperate attempts to turn his flanks, and also in spite of a difficult country and of roads deep in mud. And this he did without any loss in guns or prisoners that is worth considering. It is officially stated by the Japanese that only thirteen prisoners were taken. If this is indeed the full tale, it is without parallel in the history of war. An army retreating under attack, even when its *morale* is undisturbed, almost expects to lose prisoners, owing to the fact that detached bodies have necessarily to be left behind to delay the enemy. The general in retreat usually counts upon having pieces snipped off the 'fringes' of his force. That Kuropatkin suffered no such loss is a sign of the masterly way in which the retreat was conducted.

"In our view, then, the Russians have a great 'asset' in General Kuropatkin."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN CANADA.

ALL Canada is in turmoil over the approaching contest at the polls, which takes place in less than three weeks, and which, being national in scope, is to decide whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall remain Prime Minister of the Dominion. The fall of the Liberal leader, who has been in power for the last eight years, would entail the formation of a cabinet under the present leader of the opposition, Mr. Robert Laird Borden. But the Montreal *Herald*, a stanch adherent of the Laurier cause, is confident of an impending Liberal triumph. The London (Canada) *Advertiser*, ministerial, doubts "if there is one intelligent Conservative who believes that his party has the remotest chance of recovering power," and it foresees a Liberal parliamentary majority of between sixty and seventy—a substantial gain. But the Conservative *Telegram* (Winnipeg) is not less confident on its own side.

The overshadowing issue is somewhat epigrammatically stated by the leader of the opposition. "Let the people determine," says he, "whether Canada shall have a government-owned railway or a railway-owned government." Mr. Borden is referring to the projected line across the face of the country, connecting the eastern coast with the Pacific. The amount involved, according to some estimates, exceeds $150,000,000, but the point is in dispute. The Conservative program, as set forth in the Winnipeg *Telegram*, requires the money to be raised from the sale of bonds guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada in such a way that "the Dominion of Canada will own the whole road, main line, branches, and terminals." Sir Wilfrid Laurier's plan is embodied in the so-called "Grand Trunk Pacific scheme," first heard of in Parliament some eighteen months ago. This scheme is criticized in the opposition press as a contract "handing a road built by the people, paid for by the people, over to the octopus." The Grand Trunk Pacific Company, it is complained, will get not only the road, but a cash subsidy of some $15,000,000 from the Dominion and subsidies from provinces and municipalities. "It is to get $25,000,000 stock as a free gift," asserts the Winnipeg *Telegram*. "It is authorized to overcapitalize the road for another $20,000,000." "We have to settle now," declares the independent Toronto *News*, "whether or not we shall determine for generations in favor of corporation railways for Canada unchecked by state competition. We have to determine whether or not such corporations shall remain all-powerful in our politics and whether a particular group of promoters can force their own terms upon a Canadian government and the Canadian people. We have to determine whether or not we shall carry nine-tenths of the liability of a great through railway and hand over twenty-five millions of common stock to its promoters." But the leading Liberal organ, the Toronto *Globe*, puts another face upon the matter:

"It is necessary to call attention to the fact that the expenditure of the Dominion on the Transcontinental Railway is limited to the eastern division, between Winnipeg and Moncton, and that, on Mr. Borden's own calculation, that is to cost only $75,000,000 or thereabout. The Government has not undertaken to spend a dollar between Winnipeg and the Pacific Ocean on the construction of the line. It guarantees bonds to the amount of three-fourths of the cost of construction, but the company is to find all the capital and, except for the first seven years on the mountain section, pay all the interest as well as repay the principal. . . . This portion of the line [between Winnipeg and Moncton] is by the contract 'leased' to the company, which has undertaken to pay by way of annual 'rental' three per cent. on the 'cost of construction,' payment to begin seven years after the completion of the road and to continue during the next forty-three years. If the cost is $75,000,000, as Mr. Borden assumes, then during the whole of that period the Grand Trunk Pacific Company must pay at least $2,250,000 every year for the privilege of operating the road—a total of nearly a hundred millions without taking account of the compound interest. . . . . .

"When one turns to the contract itself one finds there stipula-

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tions of a very rigid and onerous kind to secure that the traffic originating on the line or its branches shall be carried to a Canadian destination. These Mr. Borden, not very candidly, ignores in his speeches. . . . The Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company both come under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission, and the Government may at any time invoke the powers of that court to enforce any part of this contract. More important still, Parliament, as ratifying the contract and giving it whatever validity it has, is in a position to not only enforce the stipulations but interpret them. Neither interpretation nor enforcement will be needed till the line is completed in 1911, and many things will happen before that date."

Nevertheless, the anti-ministerial Ottawa *Citizen* insists that the Grand Trunk Pacific corporation has complete control of the Laurier Government, which decided upon a general election just now with an eye to private railroad interests in particular:

"A year ago the Government made ready to appeal to the electorate, and would certainly have done so but for the Grand Trunk Company's rejection of the transcontinental railway bargain. Another session of Parliament had to be called to improve the bargain so as to make it more palatable to the shareholders of the Grand Trunk. This was done, with the result that the bargain, bad enough originally, was made vastly worse for the country. Just as the Government was compelled, much against its grain, to forego an election in 1903 and summon Parliament instead, so this year it is at the behest of the same private corporation that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is obliged to go to the country and anticipate by more than a year the full constitutional life of Parliament. So extraordinary is the Grand Trunk Pacific proposition as a whole that the financiers of England have insisted that the Liberal Government obtain a new lease of power before they will invest a dollar in it. Hence the demand of the Grand Trunk directorate that the general elections be held at once. The situation, to say the best of it, certainly gives point and pertinency to the Conservative leader's declaration: 'Better a government-owned railway than a railway-owned government.'"

The tariff issue is scarcely second in importance to the question of the railway. A recent speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier is interpreted, in many ministerial organs, as friendly to Mr. Chamberlain's preferential policy. Sir Wilfrid believes that between Canada and England "treaties of commerce" are possible. "By mutual concessions we can develop the trade of Britain and her colonies to the mutual advantage of all." But the Prime Minister admits that this can not be done without "difficulty." The London (Canada) *Advertiser*, Liberal, tells us that "there has been no doubt at any time as to the attitude of the present Dominion Government toward this question. It is and always has been prepared to enter into reciprocal trade arrangements with the mother country." But the Ottawa *Citizen* indorses the opposition leader's charge that Sir Wilfrid is dillydallying with the Chamberlain preferential tariff proposal. He professes to favor it, but he is really evasive. Mr Borden would do something for the cause. To quote:

"This is in striking contrast to the two-faced attitude of the Government toward the mother country. With a cabinet ostensibly favorable to imperial reciprocity, the reform press of the country is almost a unit in opposition to it, and greets with hilarious approbation arguments and reports adverse to Mr. Chamberlain's policy, while this same Government refuses to support any resolution in favor of imperial reciprocity and is quoted in England by Lord Rosebery as being secretly antagonistic to it. In his speech at Montreal on Thursday evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier was diplomatically evasive. He said nothing about the tariff, but, tho expressing hope of an improvement of imperial fiscal relations, he dwelt upon the difficulties."

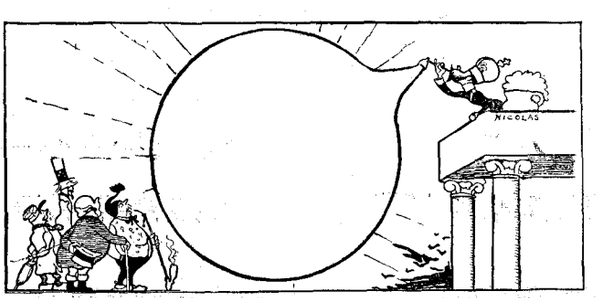
It should be pointed out, on the other hand, that the stoutest champion in the whole empire of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme, the London *Times*, has no suspicion of Sir Wilfrid's good faith. It says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not in a hurry. He thinks that, when the mother land has chosen her policy and Canada has chosen hers, it should always be possible to come to some conclusion which will strengthen the relations existing between them. He does not demand that the most momentous question of internal policy which has yet arisen in the British Empire as a whole should be settled out of hand."

A third issue in the Canadian campaign is afforded by the case of Lord Dundonald, recently dismissed by the Laurier Government from his post as general officer commanding the militia. His lordship, asserts the Toronto *Globe*, wanted to fasten the European conscript system upon the Dominion, and failed to understand the Anglo-Saxon principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. "The leader of the opposition seems disposed to make Lord Dundonald's cause his own," says *The Globe*. "Does he favor compulsory military service in Canada in time of peace?" "The simple truth is," retorts the Toronto *World*, "that *The Globe* dreads the damage done to the Government by its high-handed treatment of the distinguished soldier."

THE HEIR TO RUSSIA'S THRONE.

A son is born to the Czar. The joy of the Russian people is indescribable.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



The Czar's manifesto on the birth of his son is a bubble.

When it bursts the glories of autocracy will again appear.
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"L'ENFANT TERRIBLE."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

RATHER SUGARY ROMANCE.

BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK. By George Barr McCutcheon. Cloth, 357 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

HORACE, speaking of the undistinguished many, says: *Nos numeri sumus, et nati consumere fruges*—"We are only numbers, and born to eat humble fare." This might be paraphrased thus to characterize the class of novels to which Mr. McCutcheon's "Beverly of Graustark" belongs: "We are only little cakes to be eaten quickly by the omnivorous." It is rather sugary romance, constructed on the Anthony Hope specifications, but not with Hope's skill. Mr. McCutcheon is not very specious and is a little childish in his juggling with trite themes. Anthony Hope's kingdoms are as unplaced as heaven, but there is a vraisemblance, a hearty insistence to his narrating that relieves the reader of any fear that he is yielding to undignified beguiling fit only for children and nurse-maids. This is the essential difference between Mr. Hope and Mr. McCutcheon.

It would be injustice, nevertheless, to deny that there is some story interest to "Beverly of Graustark," despite its labored improbability. Beverly is a beautiful young Southern girl, whose friend is the Princess of Graustark. This young sovereign is wedded to an American, and passes much of her time in Washington. A terrible muss is created in her little frog-pond of a kingdom by a bold usurper. The warring princess and the complicated relations between them are somewhat confusing. Beverly goes abroad and choses this unseasonable moment, when her Princess Yetive is perforce in bellicose mood, to pay her a visit. She is waylaid by a motley crew in the mountains and they mistake her for the Princess Yetive. The leader of the band is Baldos, a picturesque young nomad, full of elegant mystery. He is not so mysterious that the reader fails to descry in him instantly the hero, the lover, and the "fairy prince."

GEORGE BARR MCCUTCHEON.

That the heroine talks in her "cute" moments with a niggerish blur to her speech and is kittenishly coquettish at times, while at others the awesome pride of blue blood surges up into intrepid Amazonism, lends a touch of mushiness to the story. Here is a specimen of the style. The tale concludes with these sentences:

"By the rose that shields my heart, you shall have the truth," he laughed back at her. "I am still your servant. My enlistment is endless. I shall always serve your highness."

"Your highness!" she murmured reflectively. Then a joyous smile of realization broke over her face. "Isn't it wonderful?"

"Do you think your brother will let me come to Washington now?" he asked teasingly.

"It does seem different, doesn't it?" she murmured, with a strange little smile. "You *will* come for me?"

"To the end of the earth, your highness."

THE LIFE WE LIVE.

THE COST. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 402 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THIS is by far the author's best work, to date. There are more atmosphere and detail, a richer and fuller background, than in any of his previous novels, while the characters are quite as convincingly drawn and the lesson as forcibly sent home. It is a story of two titanic forces battling in our country to-day, private and corporate Greed and primitive Democracy. Dumont and Scarborough, the representatives respectively of these forces, are strong characterizations. Langdon, the young Englishman (the cleverest of the minor personages), pockets the "swag" in the end. We see a trust grow, political corruption fester, and battles royal in Wall Street bring financial ruin crashing down. Pandemonium yells at the New York Stock exchange; New York hums money-mad, and the West antiphonally answers; we listen to the chatter of metropolitan society, "yawning and shying at new people and at all new ideas, except about clothes, and gossiping about each other."

Even Mr. Phillips's occasional figures—clerks, servants, or street-boys—are clear-cut and vivid. Scarborough's alarm-clock at college, with the "canopy" bell, is the needle that stitches into the story's fabric a humorous thread. Mr. Phillips has rather bettered in this book his knack at epigrams that stick in the memory: *e.g.*, "Extremes meet—but they remain extremes"; Pauline waited before answering, "it seemed to her, long enough for time to wrinkle her heart." The author has apparently threaded, if only at second hand, the devious ways of New York "financialdom." But there seems to lie a contradiction between the causes assigned in two different places to the magic of Scarborough's oratory.

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

Mr. Phillips has knowledge both of life and books, observation, insight into character. He is a realist whose art gladly paints idealism when he finds it in life (witness Scarborough). Apparently as much at home in the realm of feeling as in that of thought, he knows the bees and the leaves and the flowers. He is modern to the clock's latest tick. His cleverness is very American, new, a little hurried, still full of vitality, full of self-conscious, determined power, a trifle crude, yet with a certain terse, "practical" effectiveness of its own.

His felicity of phrase, however, never reaches the monosyllabic, sledge-hammer precision and vigor that often make Joseph Conrad's words seem fairly to ring. He has not yet smitten the deepest deeps and his work remains still a little "sketchy." But he grows steadily, has now reached full maturity in years, and is devoting himself wholly to fiction-writing. There seems to be, among our younger novelists, no likelier source to look to for something in the future fully elaborated and lastingly great.

SIR GILBERT PARKER'S FALTERING PEN.

A LADDER OF SWORDS. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Cloth, 291 pp. Price, $1.50. Harper & Brothers.

ANY one who has read that collection of vigorous short stories, "Pierre and His People," and the finely conceived and, in the main, well-executed novel, "The Right of Way," will be disappointed in Sir Gilbert Parker's "A Ladder of Swords." It is a rather dull book.

The effects are rather mechanical. The dramatic sensibility and the invention of his early days have gone stale, and the poetic tenderness of romance comes out only in the last chapter. One who need not write under compulsion and who may command leisure and refined surroundings for his literary efforts should bestow the care of a conscientious artist on anything that he presents to the public. "A Ladder of Swords" is thin, pretentious, with a strained and self-conscious style, and Sir Gilbert must needs bring forth the overworked "Virgin Queen" and bestow no newer light on the lady than to call her hair yellow.

Two records in the register of a Southampton church set Sir Gilbert wondering about two persons therein mentioned: Angèle Aubert, of Rouen, and Michel de la Forêt, and he made up a story about them. Later on "human documents" came in, and "I found," he says, "that my tale . . . was the true story of two most unhappy yet most happy people." This is a singular coincidence indeed, especially as the records were rather bald and not too stimulating. Considering what he has evolved out of two rather meager notes, that fancy should build so literally on the lines of fact savors of the occult.

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

That the romance should not have been more interestingly wrought out is irritating, since the subjects and the *motif* are both good. Angèle Aubert and her father are Huguenot refugees on the Isle of Jersey. Michel, her lover—also a Huguenot—fought under Comte Montgomery and undertook to convey Madame de Montgomery to England when things went wrong. Later, Michel comes to the island with Buonespoir, a pirate who is a genial rascal. Angèle and Michel are engaged when the story opens. Soon after he arrives in Jersey Catherine de Medici asks Queen Elizabeth to give him up to France, from which he had escaped disguised as a priest. A good but enormously vain knight of Jersey, the Seigneur of Rozel, had aspired to Angèle's hand and is her friend still. When Armand is taken to England, Angèle and her father as well as their doughty squire shortly follow him there. This transfers the scene to Elizabeth's court, and the "Virgin Queen" is once more dragged forth for the delectation of the reading public.

There is some plotting, and Michel has to become a preacher or be

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surrendered to Catherine de Medici. Finally, he and Angèle return to Jersey, where they have a few years of simple happiness. Then a messenger from the Queen brought the plague from London to their island home, and Angèle and her son die of it, the only ones on the island who do. Michel goes to war again and gratefully finds death on the battlefield, saying, "*Maintenant*, Angèle."

The sentiment in the last chapter is delicate, and it is told with a direct simplicity which recalls Parker at his earlier and best stage. But for the most part there is a straining after effect and a self-consciousness in the studied expressions. Elizabeth, for instance, talks of her "graved bones," meaning her interred ones. Explanations are occasionally offered for what is sufficiently obvious. There is a sense of padding in the story. The proportions are not carefully maintained and things little conducive to the action occupy too much time and space.

STORIES OF THE NORTH AND THE WEST.

BLAZED TRAIL STORIES. By Stewart Edward White. Cloth, 260 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

IN his stories of the Northwest Mr. White has struck a new vein, from which he has extracted much literary treasure, and which promises to yield much more of a similar kind. Our Western frontier was long a favorite stamping-ground of realistic story writers, but in the vast forests and plains of the Northland Mr. White has discovered a new species of pioneer; and he has described him and his habitat with much vigor and vividness and skill.

STEWART EDWARD WHITE.

Here is a picture of one deep-woods lumber boss:

"Rough Red was a big broad-faced man with eyes far apart and a bushy red beard. He wore a dingy mackinaw coat, a dingy black and white checked flannel shirt, dingy blue trousers tucked into high socks, and lumberman's rubbers. The only spot of color in his costume was the flaming red sash of the *voyageur* which he passed twice around his waist. When at work his little round eyes flickered with a baleful, wicked light, his huge voice bellowed through the woods in a torrent of imprecations and commands, his splendid muscles swelled visibly even under his loose blanket-coat as he wrenched suddenly and savagely at some man's stub-born cant-hook stock. A hint of resistance or opposition brought his fist to the mark with irresistible impact. Then he would pluck his victim from the snow, and kick him to work with a savage jest that raised a laugh from everybody—excepting the object of it."

The workmanship of the short stories published in this volume is good, but not so perfect as that of some of the author's later and longer stories, such as "The Silent Places" and "The Conjuror's House." There are few chinks in the structure of the stories, however, and when they do occur verbal putty has been applied with skill. Six of the thirteen stories are grouped under the title of the book, the remainder being called "Stories of the Wild Life," with scenes laid principally on the plains and in the mines of the West. The latter stories are not so characteristic of the author; still they are full of art, and there is one character—Alfred, the bashful scout—that deserves to be heard from again. The tragedies that lurk in the plots of "The Girl Who Got Rattled," "The Two Cartridges," "The Prospector," and "The Girl in Red," altho somewhat unnecessarily brutal, are skilfully drawn and strike the reader with a very perceptible mental impact.

POLITICS AND LOVE.

THE MASTERY. By Mark Lee Luther. Cloth, 402 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. LUTHER made a success with "The Henchman," which he has not equaled in "The Mastery." The story is of New York politics, mainly state politics, but with an infusion of "the boss" of New York City. The politics dominates the love interest. The young woman who wins the heart of Philip Drew is herself quite a keen, almost a crafty, politician. Katherine Wentworth is the daughter of a New York Senator in Congress, and is intensely interested in her father's success and glory. Drew has the "stuff" in him which controls men and shapes events, tho his victory is not without strenuous efforts and hardly won. If he wins, he will win Margaret, and he is more concerned with that than with the political goal. But he bags the governorship, and that despite the opposition of the master-politician "below the Harlem," who reaches out his tentacles over the State to prevent it.

Those conversant with practical politics of a recent date in New York will probably recognize the principal characters. Even the onlooker will recognize in Maddox Mr. Croker. But even to those who do not know the actual "models" that served Mr. Luther the story will not fail to appeal. Without any special elegance or charm of style, he is straightforward and lucid. Certain things suggest the pen of the journalist. Strenuousness appeals to him, and he has the grace to make his hero a clean-handed manipulator who really has a sense of honor. Altogether, "The Mastery" is an entertaining novel, not brilliant and not representative of Mr. Luther's high-water mark of excellence. It suggests that he is using up his "material" and is not specially strong in supplying the lack of it by creative ability.

A PUPIL OF LESCHETISZKI.

YOUR LOVING NELL. Notes from Vienna and Paris Music Studios. By Mrs. Nelly Gore. Cloth, 231 pp. Price, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

TWO years ago the newspapers displayed in their foreign news columns an illustrated account of the fatal shooting at Paris of an American student of music and a Russian barytone in the latter's apartment. At first it was suspected that the tragedy was the consummation of a suicide pact. But the Americans in Paris unanimously protested against any aspersions on Mrs. Gore's name by attending her funeral *en masse*, and soon after this the court sitting on the case officially declared the theory of suicide impossible. "But," to quote from Miss Mabel Wagnalls's introduction to the present volume, "there was one final fact which leaves no shadow of doubt as to Mrs. Gore's purity of life and purpose:

"*She was studying the piano with Moskowski.*

"The woman who has advanced herself enough as a pianist to be accepted for tuition by a teacher of such rank has no time for anything ignoble. Only an abiding ambition and determined effort along one path could have brought her to such a point in her art."

Of the possession of such ambition and effort these letters collected from Mrs. Gore's correspondence with her aunt give striking evidence. Bound to this relative by a love whose tenderness suggests the affection of Ruth and Naomi, and whose intensity not even the vaunted devotion of David and Jonathan could surpass, the young woman yet went abroad, alone, to fit herself for the arduous career of a player and teacher of the piano. She sought at once the greatest of masters in her art, Herr Leschetiszki, of Vienna, and her early admission to the classes of this very particular teacher is the best possible proof of her musical proficiency.

Of her master's spirit and methods the letters from Vienna, which form Part One of the book, are very full. Those from Paris, comprised in Part Two, while more interesting to the general reader because of their more intimate revelation of the writer's own spirit, are much less valuable to the student of music since they were cut short by Mrs. Gore's death just as she was entering the tutelage of the noted Parisian master, Moskowski.

The account of Leschetiszki's school of technique is remarkably clear and minute. His watchword is mental concentration. Every composition and étude must be memorized without the piano. The teachers of this school, in the words of Mrs. Gore, "expect you to be dead to the world while you are practising." To them "music is an actual science instead of a poetic revery. They say this: that if one is in an inspired mood, one would play at a given phrase in such and such a way that would touch the heart of any listener. They have discovered the laws governing the true art of expression, and they teach you to play that same phrase in a feeling way—not from the heart, but from the head. In that way one *always* plays well; one's mood makes no difference."

MRS. NELLY GORE.

Of the ethical and spiritual side of her art, Mrs. Gore writes enthusiastically in her last letter:

"Oh, the great art of piano-playing is so difficult that one who does not study it can have no conception of what it means! It means the absolute mastery of one's self. It means broad thoughts, charity toward all mankind, a firm faith in one's own divinity; and all expressed with absolute accuracy, and with the exquisite shadings one sees on the canvas of the great old masters."

The book concludes with an appendix giving piano exercises of Leschetiszki and of other teachers of his school. As these and others of the kind have appeared in several technical musical works published in this country, they might with propriety have been omitted from the present book. It is in the picture which follows the last letter, a photograph of Mrs. Gore's grave garlanded with tributes of love and esteem, that this remarkable revelation of an artist's soul has its artistic close.

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My Offer is:

I will upon request send one hundred Shivers' Panetela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased with them; but if he keeps them he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

In ordering please use business letter-head, or enclose business card, and state whether light, medium, or mild cigars are preferred.

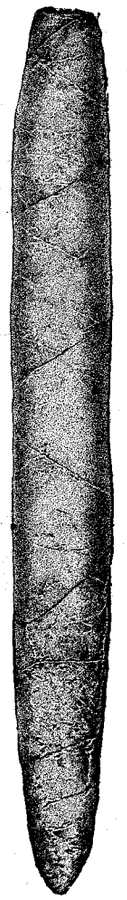
I don't know how to make my offer plainer or broader. I don't ask a reader to take any chance of getting his money back. I simply ask smokers to try them entirely at my risk. I do not retail cigars, nor sell sample lots. I cannot afford to—it costs more to put up a sample package than it does to ship the original. I pay no store rent, salesmen or managers. Every cigar is shipped direct to the consumer from my factory, and every cigar that I sell is made right here in my factory.

The filler of these cigars is long, clear, clean Havana of good quality and nothing else. Note that I said—"*the filler is*"—and not that "*the Havana in these fillers is.*" They are *hand-made* by skilful, careful workmen. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra—*grown in Sumatra* and not in Mexico, Florida or Connecticut. The cigars are nothing but tobacco; no flavoring, drugging or doctoring.

Selected Havana—I can buy Havana—that is, tobacco grown in Cuba and called "Havana"—for half and less than half that I pay; "Havana" grown in Mexico, Porto Rico, or "tropic grown" for less even than this.

So much for the cigars.

My mode of selling by the hundred at *wholesale* prices direct to the consumer must appeal to the lover of choice cigars. Cigars are shipped direct from the factory in the best of condition with no rehandling whatever.



EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE OF **Shivers' Panetela**

I am willing and anxious to take the burden of proof on myself. I do not claim to suit all tastes—couldn't do that if I made a thousand varieties of cigars—but I can deal on broad lines, tell the exact facts about my merchandise and so make and hold a trade.

I have it on the best of authority that no other manufacturing cigar business has ever grown so rapidly as mine, and that I am one of the largest users of Havana tobacco in my district.

Bear in mind that I am selling to consumers by the hundred or larger lots at strictly wholesale prices, without any intervening retail expenses, store rents, clerks, etc.—all these have to be added to the cost of cigars to consumers or taken out of the quality. These savings I give to the smoker, and I do not believe that any other cigar in the world is sold to the consumer, by the hundred or otherwise, at so near the actual cost of production.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Mr. Wind and Madam Rain."—Paul de Musset. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"The Trust Company Idea and its Development."—Ernest Heaton. (White-Evans-Penfold Company, Buffalo.)

"Secret History of To-day."—Allen Upward. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Principles of Economics."—Frank A. Fetter. (The Century Company.)

"The United States: A History of Three Centuries."—William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. In ten parts. Part 1: 1607-1697. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Compromises."—Agnes Repplier. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1 net.)

"Where Does the Sky Begin?"—Washington Gladden. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Flower Princess."—Abbie Farewell Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.)

"The Apology of Ayliffe."—Ellen Olney Kirk. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Spiritual Foundation for Christian Liberality."—R. H. Lampkin. (Christian Publishing Company, St. Louis.)

"Recreations of an Anthologist."—Brander Matthews. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Loves of Miss Anne."—S. R. Crockett. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Tommy & Co."—Jerome K. Jerome. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"The Flight of a Moth."—Emily Post. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"God's Good Man."—Marie Corelli. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)

"Manassas."—Upton Sinclair. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Sportsman Joe."—Edwyn Sandys. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"From Epicurus to Christ."—William DeWitt Hyde. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Red Cap Tales."—S. R. Crockett. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"History of Education in the United States."—Edwin Grant Dexter. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"Westminster Abbey."—Painted by John Fulleylove, described by Mrs. A. Murray Smith. (The Macmillan Company, $2.)

"The Francis E. Clark Year Book."—John R. Clements. (United Society of Christian Endeavor, Boston, $0.75.)

"Evelyn."—Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim. (Broadway Publishing Company.)

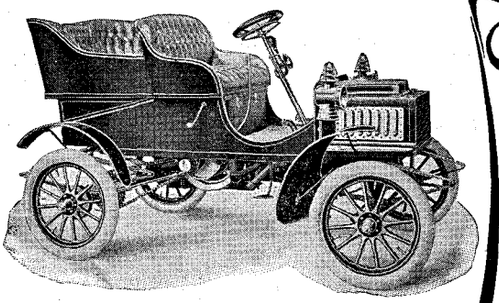
"Self-Healing Through Suggestion."—Henry Harrison Brown. ("Now" Folk, San Francisco, paper, $0.25.)

"Earth and Sky."—A third reader by J. H. Stickney. (Ginn & Co.)

"At the Deathbed of Darwinism."—E. Dennert. (German Literary Board, Burlington, Iowa.)

"The Story of Thomas Carlyle."—A. S. Arnold. (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.)

"Your Loving Nell."—Notes from Vienna and



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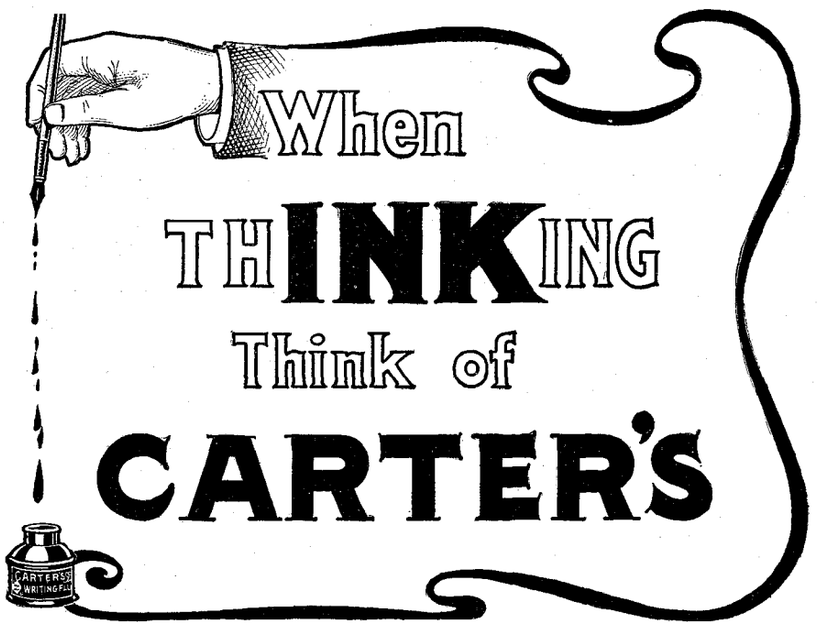

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CURRENT POETRY.

A Song.

By Gouverneur Morris

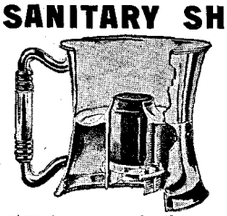
She's all laughter, my goddess;
Her name's Very Sweet,
And she's one Dearest Dear
From her head to her feet.
With her wonderful ways and her wonderful eyes
She is all to me foolish and all to me wise.

Less a girl than a goddess—
Her fancy proposes,
Not a goddess so much
As an armful of roses.
And all my world blooms with her, since it all lies
In those wonderful ways and those wonderful eyes.

She's all to me always,
That goes without saying;
My prayers are of her,
And they go without praying;
May sweet dreams possess her, may fortune caress her!
Her name's Very Sweet, and my name is God bless her.

—From *McClure's Magazine*.

SANITARY SHAVING CUP



THIS CUP is so constructed that the soap is fed from the bottom through a tapered tube which projects into the cup forming a water space. This allows all excess lather and moisture to drain away from the soap, and *prevents it from becoming soft and stringy.* This feature and the fact that one cake feeds after another without the slightest waste soon pays for the cup in the saving of soap.

A dash of hot water cleanses it and insures a clean cup and fresh surface of soap every time you shave.

To sum up: It is sanitary, economical and handsome in appearance.

This cup is made of Britannia metal heavily nickeled. **Price, $1.50,** including soap cutter. Postage prepaid.

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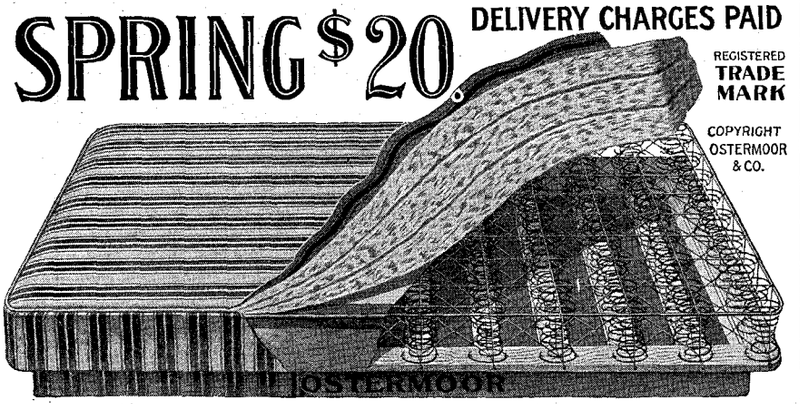

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On this foundation is built a hand-laid top of Ostermoor sheets, the whole is finally compressed and enclosed by hand within an already made outer covering of tick, which by the same method of building as the Ostermoor Mattress is cleated in place and attached to frame, covering top and all edges, and the under side bottomed and daintily backed with heavy cloth. Thus is achieved the building of the Ostermoor Spring-Work, such as we can guarantee not to sag, mat or pack, to be of the same elasticity on all edges as in the middle, and to possess an endurance and longevity not possible in others, and absolutely unequaled anywhere at any price.

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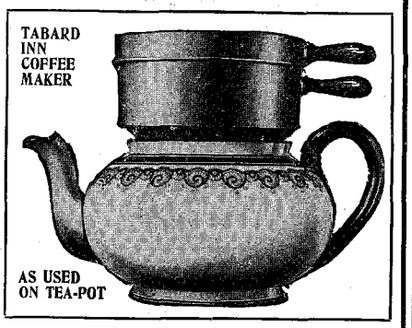

Makes excellent coffee almost as quickly as a camera snaps a picture. Uniform in quality and strength. **No boiling; no waste; no eggs; no coffee dregs; no bitter taste;** and always piping hot. All in one piece with lid additional. Price $1.25, delivered to any address.

To introduce **Tabard Inn Coffee**, we will send this **Coffee Maker** and a sample of coffee prepaid for **ONE DOLLAR.** Enclose **One Dollar**, check, express, or money order, and address

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The Farm Child's Lullaby.

By Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Oh, the little bird is rocking in the cradle of the wind,
And it's bye, my little wee one, bye;
The harvest all is gathered and the pippins all are binned;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The little rabbit's hiding in the golden shock of corn,
The thrifty squirrel's laughing bunny's idleness to scorn;
You are smiling with the angels in your slumber, smile till morn;
So it's bye, my little wee one, bye.

There'll be plenty in the cellar, there'll be plenty on the shelf!
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
There'll be goodly store of sweetings for a dainty little elf;
Bye, my little wee one, bye.
The snow may be a-flying o'er the meadow and the hill,
The ice has checked the chatter of the little laughing rill,
But in your cosey cradle you are warm and happy still;
So bye, my little wee one, bye

Why, the Bob White thinks the snowflake is a brother to his song;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
And the chimney sings the sweeter when the wind is blowing strong;
Bye, my little wee one, bye;
The granary's overflowing, full is cellar, crib, and bin,
The wood has paid its tribute and the ax has ceased its din;
The winter may not harm you when you're sheltered safe within;
So bye, my little wee one, bye.

—*From Lippincott's Magazine.*

Backgrounds.

By W. H. Woods.

"The play, the play's the thing!" Lord Hamlet, no
The peopled and illimitable night
Hath mightier ghosts than Denmark's, and the light
That limns the upturned face of Romeo
Paints half a world of faces in its glow;
Arden hath untold lovers hid from sight
To Rosalind, and many a willing sprite
Unknown, unsummoned, waits on Prospero.
What else is watching in the dark behind?
Who knows when legions, angel, ghost, or djinn,
Shall break from out the backgrounds vast that bind
Our cramped horizon, and o'errun the scene,
Or God Himself crash on us mummers blind,
And play be done, and life, life, life, begin!

—*From The Independent.*

Alone.

By Carolyn Wells.

There should be two words, dearest, one made up
Of all glad sounds that ever breathed on earth;
Of all the ecstasies that fill joy's cup,
Of love, and peace, and happiness, and mirth.

The other, like a weary, wailing sigh,
Full of sad tones in longing, hungry strain,
Hopeless, despairing, just a baffled cry
Of love and loneliness and blank, numb pain.

One I would love,—the other I would fear,
These two words, chosen with consummate art;
One meaning we're *alone* together, dear,
The other meaning, we're *alone*,—apart.

—*From Ainslee's Magazine.*

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ordinary tack hammers for general use in house and shop. Every hammer warranted fine steel, and a strong permanent magnet. Price, 50 cts.; post-paid, 56 cts. TRADE MARK

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is such a necessity in the laundry—it makes water *soft.* Pure Borax just about doubles the cleansing power of soap and water. The purest and best Borax is 20-Mule-Team Brand. For sale at all drug and grocery stores in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

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BRASS, $1.50; NICKEL PLATED, $2.00; charges prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded if returned in ten days. Booklet free.

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The foundation is a solid, sound, long-established business enterprise. It is a growing, expanding, thriving business that has regularly declared a dividend of seven per cent. on its preferred stock. There has never been a failure or a slump in the history of the Company.

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The Pennsylvania Soap Company has a record of over half a century of uninterrupted success. In offering to the public 2,500 shares of the seven per cent. preferred stock at a par value of $100 per share, it is not seeking additional capital on which to conduct its business on the present basis. It does not need it. The Company is now earning seven per cent. for its present stockholders, and a careful reading of this page will clearly show its capability of doing as much for those who take advantage of this opportunity to acquire shares of the new stock.

These are Facts.

The investment that we offer is twenty-five hundred shares of the seven per cent. preferred stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Company, at $100 per share, par value. With each share of the preferred stock sold, we will give as a bonus one share of the common stock, par value $25.

The total value of the preferred shares offered is $250,000, which is fifty per cent. of the amount which *we* have already invested in *cash*. In other words, we have invested $500,000 of our own money before asking a dollar of outside money, and the total amount of outside money that we ask for is but half of what we ourselves have put in this business.

We have two large factories at most advantageous points of distribution: one at Lancaster, Pa., one at Buffalo, N. Y.

We have more than $1,500,000 worth of orders at command. There is behind this business the cumulative force of fifty-five years' uninterrupted success.

We have a highly efficient manufacturing system, a perfected sales department, and an effective advertising method. During the past year we have been pushing two of our three leading staples and are now arranging to push the third. The two articles which we refer to are Miller's Soap (made with Naphtha) and Miller's Powerine.

Miller's Soap is the only soap made by the old-fashioned, honest method of boiling, in which naphtha is introduced. All other naphtha soaps are cold mixed, imperfectly blended, and may be used only with cold water. Miller's Soap may be used with either warm or cold water, giving it a great advantage over all others. We enable the retailer to sell a large cake for five cents.

Miller's Powerine is the perfect soap powder. It contains ammonia combined with the soap by a secret process belonging to us. As to its popularity, there is only one soap powder that exceeds the sales of Miller's Powerine, and that has been exploited a lifetime by a fortune in advertising. A big package of Miller's Powerine retails for five cents.

The third article is Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap. This soap is the production of a dermatologist who devoted the greater part of thirty years to its perfection. Though comparatively this is a twenty-five cent soap, our efficient manufacturing system enables us to produce it at a figure permitting it to be retailed at ten cents. When, as is our intention, this soap is brought to the attention of the women of the country through the high-class periodicals, we believe it will be a success of the same kind as Miller's Soap and Powerine.

We Manufacture Hundreds of Other Brands.

While these three products are, as we have said, our leading staples, we manufacture hundreds of other brands of soaps and many perfumes to meet the demands of the retail drug and grocery trade, as well as many special brands for large department and chain stores, for hotels, railroads, etc.

We export to twenty-seven countries.

Our business as a whole has increased more than fifty per cent. in one year, which growth is entirely due to prudent management, personal energy, and persistent, intelligent advertising.

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Write or call upon us. In fact, we especially invite all prospective investors to call upon us personally and see our great plant. If you can not make a personal visit we will be glad to send a representative to you. As to the financial standing of this company we refer you to Dun, Bradstreet's, The Lancaster Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa., The Union Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa. (Registrars of this stock).

Address all communications to

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PERSONALS.

When Sir Conan Doyle was Just a Doctor.—An American lady asked Conan Doyle one day why he had given up the practise of medicine, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. He said the work was too hard, and to prove it he went on to tell of his first case:

"My first case came to me in the middle of the night. It was January, and a cold rain was falling. The jangle of the door bell awoke me from a sound sleep, and, shivering and yawning, I put my head out of the window and said, 'Who's there?'

"'Doctor,' said a voice, 'can you come to Peter Smith's house at once?'

"'What's the trouble?' I asked.

"'Smith's youngest girl has took a dose of laudanum in mistake for paregoric, and we're afraid she'll die.'

"'All right, I'll come,' said I.

"I tramped three miles through the cold and rain to Smith's. Twice on the way I fell on the icy pavement, and once my hat blew off, and in the darkness I was nearly half an hour finding it.

"Finally, tho, I reached Smith's. But the house was dark—shutters all closed—not a light. I rang the bell. No answer.

"But at last a head stuck itself gingerly out of a third-story window.

"'Be you Dr. Doyle?' it said.

"'Yes,' said I. 'Let me in.'

"'Oh, no need to come in, doctor,' said the head. 'The child's all right now. Sleeping very quiet.'

"'But how much laudanum did you give it?' said I.

"'Only two drops, doctor—not enough to hurt a cat. I guess I'd better take my head in now. The night air is cold. Good-night. Sorry to have troubled you.'

"I buttoned my coat and turned homeward, trying as best I could to stifle my mortification and anger. But suddenly the window was raised again, and the same voice cried:

"'Doctor! I say, doctor!'

"I hurried back I thought the child had suddenly taken a turn for the worse. 'Well, what do you want?' I said.

"The voice made answer:

"'Ye won't charge nothin' for this visit, will ye?'"

One on the General.—This story is told at the expense of General, then Colonel, Edward Johnston, of the Confederate army. The incident, says *Lippincott's Magazine*, occurred during the campaign in West Virginia at the beginning of the war, while Johnston was in command of Georgia volunteers.

They were camped in the mountains in the very heart of a region noted for its illicit distilleries, and the mixture of raw Georgians and mountain dew was a constant source of annoyance to the general as well as a menace to discipline. The natives, recognizing this as a brilliant opportunity to better their meager fortunes, were indefatigable in their efforts to introduce the coveted liquor into camp, where it met with a ready and rapid sale.

At last, thoroughly out of patience, the general ordered camp searched and all liquor confiscated and placed in his tent for safe keeping. As a result of the search, the next day there reposed under the general's bunk a varied assortment of demijohns and kegs filled, or partly so, with moonshine.

There was in the regiment a lank Georgian whose love for moonshine and consequent disregard for regulations caused him to spend a greater part of his time under custody of the guard. It so happened that he was released on the day following the confiscation, and, with a thirst of several days' accumulation, he searched in vain for his keg of whisky. He pondered

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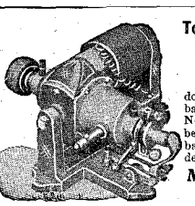

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for some time, and then a bright thought seemed to strike him. He marched boldly up to the general's tent, knocked, and was admitted to his commander's presence. Standing at attention and making his best salute, he said:

"Kunnel, I'm powerful dry, suh, and I sholy would like a dram."

The astonished officer was about to order him back to the guard-house when the Georgian, in nowise abashed, continued:

"You see, kunnel, I knows whar' thar' is a kaig of that ar' stuff, and if you'll gimme a dram, I'll tell you whar' it's at."

The general grasped the opportunity, and, calling an orderly, told him to pour out a generous dram for the rascal, who drank it with much relish and was moving to the door when he was halted by the general's command, "Hold on, you rascal, now tell me where that keg of whisky is."

"Well, suh, if it ain't been drunk up, I reckon as how you'll find it over thar' under your baid." And the Georgian slipped out of the tent in time to dodge the general's ink-bottle.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Changed the Subject.—"Yes," said he, "life is so lonely."

"It is lonely sometimes," she answered, in her most affectionate tones.

"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage with all the front covered with ivy and honeysuckle and roses?"

"Oh, wouldn't it!"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business to have a nice little wife to meet him at the door with a kiss?"

"Y-e-e-s!"

"And then, the winter nights, the fire blazing brightly in the cosy parlor, and you—I mean a wife—at the piano, singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely!"

"I think it would be sweet!"

"And then——"

At this point a careworn woman came round the corner wheeling twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the air. Then they changed the subject.—*Tit-Bits*.

Where Was the Harm?—"Here, sir!" shouted Popley at his seven-year-old, "take that cigar stump out of your mouth. How dare you?"

"Why, when you throwed it away I thought you was done with it," replied the youngster with a surprised air.—Philadelphia *Press*.

Asked, but not Answered.—At an examination in an English school the teacher was so pleased with his class that he said they could ask him any question they liked.

Some were asked and replied to. Seeing one little fellow in deep thought, the teacher asked him for a question. The boy answered, with a grave face:

"P-please, sir, if you was in a soft mud-heap up to your neck, and I was to throw a brick at your head would you duck?"

The answer is not recorded.—*Tit-Bits*.

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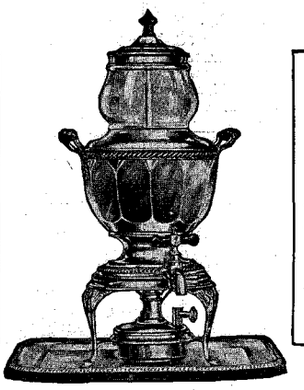
The Meteor French Coffee Percolator is mechanically adapted to getting all the good of the coffee without any of the bad of it. The glass globe being removed, the reservoir is filled with boiling water. The globe is then replaced and the ground coffee put in it, and the lamp lighted. Steam is generated, forcing the water through the tube and spraying it over the ground coffee until all the good of it is extracted. About eight to ten minutes should be allowed for this process.

Then turn the spigot and draw a cup of good coffee—as good to-day as it was yesterday or will be to-morrow. The Meteor Percolator eliminates the element of chance in coffee-making and substitutes for alternation of "good-luck" and "bad luck" an unbroken series of uniform and perfect successes.



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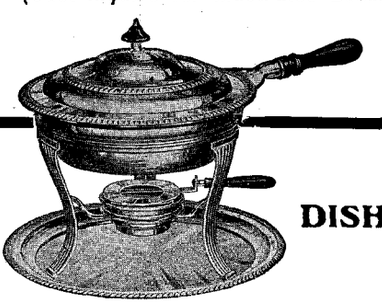

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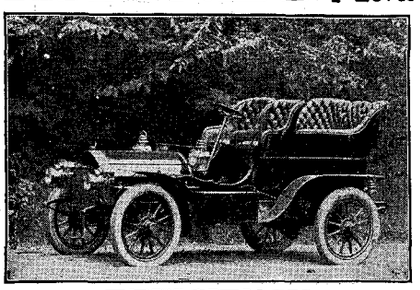

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CASEY: "Phwat news?"

CASSIDY: "He was drownded this marnin'."

CASEY: "I don't belave it. Shure, I was talkin' to him yistherd'y an' he niver sed a word about it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Forgot the Number.—EXCITED LADY (at the telephone): "I want my husband, please, at once."

TELEPHONE GIRL (from the Exchange): "Number, please?"

EXCITED LADY (snappishly): "How many do you think I've got, you impudent thing?"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Close Call.—FIRST PHYSICIAN: "So the operation was just in the nick of time?"

SECOND PHYSICIAN: "Yes, in another twenty-four hours the patient would have recovered without it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 3.—The Russian cruiser *Bayan* is reported off the China coast, having escaped from Port Arthur.

October 4.—General Sakharoff reports a number of skirmishes on the southern front. The Czar postpones his farewell visit to the Baltic fleet at Reval; British naval officers do not believe the fleet will sail for the Far East, declaring the ships unfit for the task.

October 5.—General Stoessel places the Japanese losses in the fighting at Port Arthur from September 19 to 23 at 10,000 men; the Japanese continue the work of tunneling and pushing intrenchments.

October 6.—Count Okuma, in Tokyo, tells the United Clearing Houses of Japan that the German Emperor is courting the favor of Russia, and warns them that the war will be long and costly.

October 7.—Four of the Russian war-ships in Port Arthur, it is reported in Tokyo, have been damaged by shells from the Japanese siege guns.

October 9.—General Kuropatkin's army assumes the aggressive, capturing Bentsiaputze after sharp fighting, in which the Japanese are reported to have suffered heavy loss. The Japanese are reported to be falling back on their position near Liao-Yang.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 3.—The Mad Mullah is reported from Aden, Arabia, to have killed and robbed the Ogadain tribe, killing 600 men.

October 4.—Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor who designed the Statue of Liberty, dies at Paris.

The Kaiser, in a letter to Count Leopold, whose claim to the regency of Lippe is disputed, declares that as the legal situation is uncertain, Leopold's right of succession can not be recognized.

October 5.—Mr. Chamberlain, in a speech at Luton, Bedfordshire, says that trade in Great Britain is in a precarious condition.

The Prime Minister of Lippe, in a speech, defies the Kaiser, and says that force alone can bring about a change in the law of succession.

Another revolution breaks out in Santo Domingo.

October 6.—Ambassador McCormick is negotiating for the recognition of American passports in Russia.

October 7.—The Franco-Spanish agreement relative to Morocco is signed at Paris.

October 8.—The people of Lippe, in mass-meeting,

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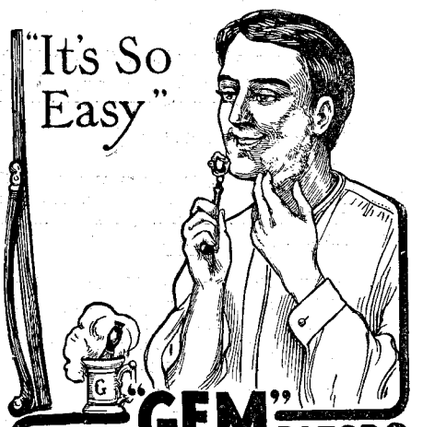

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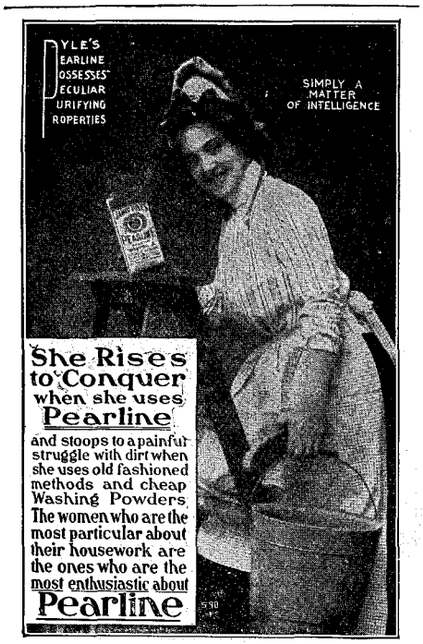
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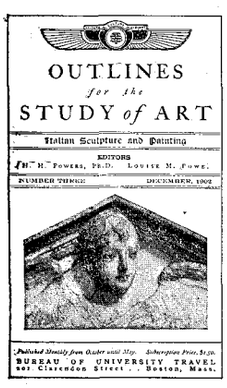

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denounce the attempt to oust Prince Leopold from the regency.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 4.—David B. Hill declares that President Roosevelt's course in the Panama affair was lawless.

Postmaster Henry C. Payne dies at Washington.

October 5.—William J. Bryan is scheduled to deliver between fifty and sixty addresses in Indiana.

The Republican National League meets in Indianapolis.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court decides the factional contest in that State in favor of the ticket headed by Governor La Follette.

October 6.—Ex-Judge Parker again announces that he will not go on the stump.

The Stalwart faction of the Wisconsin Republicans decides to keep their state ticket on the ballot, but under a new name.

October 7.—Both parties in Massachusetts hold state conventions and declare in favor of reciprocity with Canada.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 3.—Funeral services for Senator Hoar are held at Worcester, Mass.

The thirteenth international peace conference opens in Boston; Secretary Hay addresses the meeting.

Charles F. Kelly, speaker of the St. Louis House of Delegates when the boodling exposures were made, relates how bribery and official corruption ruled in the city for twenty-five years.

October 5.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, dismisses the entire Municipal Civil Service Commission.

The peace congress at Boston adopts resolutions calling upon Japan and Russia to end the war, and upon The Hague agreement signatories to open a way for peace.

October 6.—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that 9,984 lives were lost in the United States last year by accidents on railroads.

October 7.—The battle-ship *Nebraska* is launched at Seattle, Washington.

October 9.—Henry C. Payne is buried in Milwaukee.

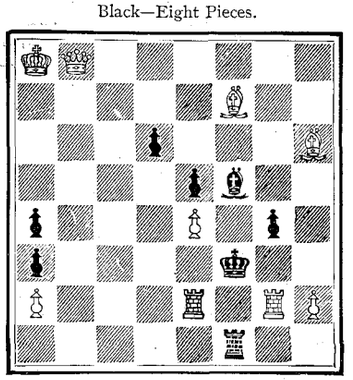
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 991.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By THE REV. G. DOBBS, NEW ORLEANS.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

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White mates in two moves.

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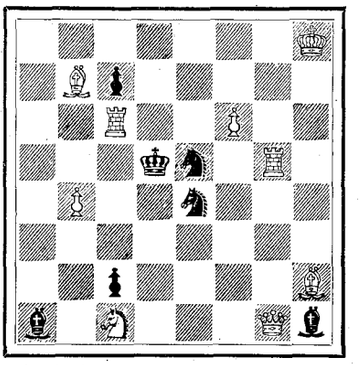
Problem 992.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to DR. J. T. WRIGHT,

By BEN. S. WASH.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

7 K; 1 B p 5; 2 R 2 P 2; 3 k s 1 R 1; 1 P 2 s 3; 8; 2 p 4 B; b 1 S 3 Q b.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 979. Key-move: R—R 3.

No. 980. Key-move: R—Q 3.

No. 981. Key-move: Kt—K 6.

No. 982. Key-move: B—Q 5.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.; the Rev. L. H. Bähler, Mariaville, N. Y.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, O.; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; E. H. Davies, Magnolia, Ark.; Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; M. Ullmann, New York City; W. J. Moore, Anthony, Kan.; H. T. Blanchard, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. M. Savage, Eustis, Fla.; J. F. Court, New York City; W. E. Hayward, Indianapolis; Dr. J. H. Burchmore, Evanston, Ill.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; the Rev. M. Tarnowski, Camden, N. J.; Z. G., Detroit; Jernigan, Anders, Ablowich, Rosenthal, Commerce, Tex.; J. M. Wantz, Blanchester, O.; "Arata," New York City; M. Almy, Chicago; T. Unsworth, New York City.

979 and 980: J. H. Louden, Bloomington, Ind.

979, 980, 982: T. V. Noland, Gulfport, Miss.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

979, 981, 982: T. E. N. Eaton, Oceanside, Cal.

980: R. M. Burt, Athens, Ga.

980, 981, 982: W. D. L. Robbins, New York City.

Comments (979): "Not easy"—M. M.; "Clever and difficult"—G. D.; "Not to be compared with the winner in THE LITERARY DIGEST Tourney"—W. R.; "A crown for the Netherlands"—J. G. L.; "Good key, and model mate on 1 ——, but not equal to Q x S some of this great composer's two-movers"—F. G.; "Award of prize heartily approved; another Van Dyk celebrities"—L. G.; "A wonderful problem"—M. U.; "Magnificent"—J. H. L.

980: "Pretty mates"—M. M.; "Easy; but leading

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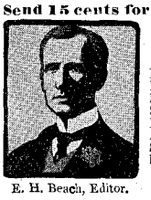

E. H. Beach, Editor.

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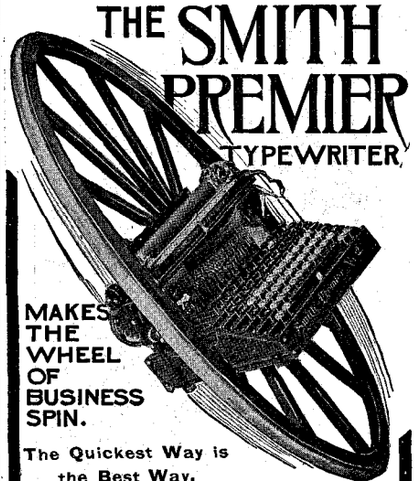

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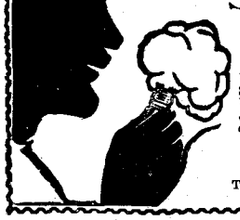

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variation is pretty"—G. D.; "England not far behind Holland"—J. G. L.; "Devoid of beauty or originality. Even the mate on 1 ——— is marred"—F. G.
K x R

981: "Clever"—M. M.; "Fine; but lacks variety"—G. D.; "Another ballot would give him first prize"—J. G. L.; "Key and cross-checks are pretty; but the duals are annoying"—F. G.; "Should have received the first prize"—Miss J. H.; "Should have had second prize *ex æquo*"—L. G.; "Better than 980"—M. U.

982: "Good threat-problem; tho few variations"—M. M.; Clever threat-key"—G. D.; "America not a whit behind"—J. G. L.; "Exceptionally fine key"—L. G.; "None of these four anything extra"—L. H. B.; "These four are very fine"—E. H. D.

In addition to those reported, W. K. Greely, Boston, got 977.

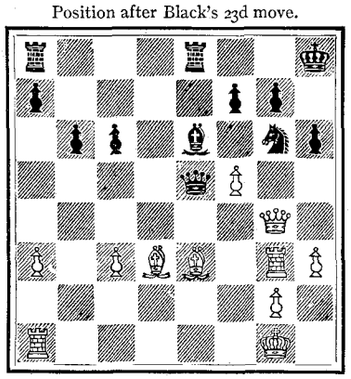
Twenty-one States represented by this week's solvers.

Fine Game in The London Tourney.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOOSMITH. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*	SHOOSMITH. *White.*	GUNSBERG. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 P x P	Kt x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	14 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	B—K 2	15 P—B 4	B x Kt
4 P—K 3	Kt—K B 3	16 P x B	R—K sq
5 B—Q 3	Castles	17 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	18 R—B 3	Kt—B sq
7 Castles	P—B 3	19 B—K 3	P—Q Kt 3
8 Q—K 2	B—Q 3	20 R—Kt 3	B—K 3
9 P—K 4	P x B P	21 B—Q 3	K—R sq
10 B x P	P—K 4	22 P—B 5	Q x P
11 P—Q R 3	Q—B 2	23 Q—Kt 4	Kt—Kt 3
12 P—K R 3	P—K R 3		

Position after Black's 23d move.



The London *Daily News* says: "At a critical stage Black hesitated to exchange Knights lest a Draw should follow with Bishops of opposite colors. This enabled White to work up a lively attack. Once gaining the upper hand, Shoosmith pushed his attack home with remarkable skill. The finish was exceedingly fine; and, indeed, Shoosmith's play throughout the game would have done credit to any Master."

Brilliancy Prize.

WINNIPEG TOURNEY.

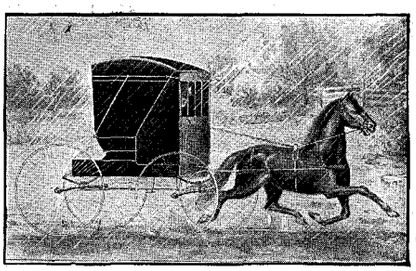
French Defense.

DAVIES. *White.*	BLAKE. *Black.*	DAVIES. *White.*	BLAKE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 K—Kt sq	K R—K sq
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 Q—Q B 2 (k)	Q—K Kt 3
3 P x P	P x P	25 Kt x P	B—K B 4
4 Kt—K B 3	B—Q 3	26 Q—B sq(l)	Kt—K Kt 4
5 B—K 3 (a)	Kt—K B 3	27 R—K B sq	Kt x B ch
6 B—K 2 (b)	B—K 3	28 R x Kt	R—K 7
7 Q Kt—Q 2	P—Q B 3	29 Kt—B 4(m)	R x P ch
8 P—Q B 3	Q Kt—Q 2	30 Kt x R	B—K 5
9 Q—B 2	Q R—B sq	31 Q—K 3(n)	B x R
10 P—K R 3(c)	P—Q Kt 3(d)	32 Q x B	Kt—K 5
11 Castles	Castles	33 R—K sq	P—K B 4
12 Kt—R 2(e)	P—Q B 4	34 R—K 3	R—B 3
13 P—K B 4	P x P	35 K—R 2	Q—K R 3 ch
14 B x P	Kt—Q B 4 (f)	36 Q—R 3	Q—Kt 4
15 P—B 5	B—Q 2	37 K—Kt sq	R—R 3
16 B—B 3 (g)	B—Q Kt 4	38 Q—K B 3	R—Kt 3
17 K R—Q sq	B—Q 6 (h)	39 Q—K 2 (o)	P—K R 4
18 Q—B sq	B x K B P	40 R—R 3	Kt—Kt 6
19 Q Kt—B sq	K Kt—K 5	41 Q—K sq	P—B 5
20 Kt—K 3	B x R P	42 B—B 2 (p)	Kt—K 7 ch
21 P—Q Kt 4(i)	B x Kt ch	43 Resigns.	
22 K x B	Q—Q 3 ch (j)		

Notes from The Montreal Daily Witness.

(a) Not good; especially before Castling. It invites Q—K 2 and Kt—K 5. These two perfunctory moves of the B go far to hand over the attack to Black and at the same time rob White of his power to concert counter-attack.

(b) Why not to Q 3 is inconceivable. Black's ad-



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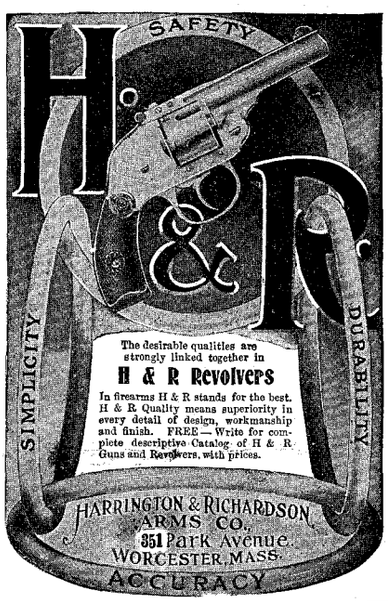
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vantage now accrues naturally until he can afford to be brilliant.

(c) With the B at Q 3 he could have now Castled without thus weakening his defenses.

(d) The first real menace.

(e) Better B—Q 3 with a view to B—B 5. White should have aimed at exchange here.

(f) Avoiding all the threats and at the same time powerfully entering White's game.

(g) There seems to be a spell on this B, preventing him from moving in the right direction. B—Q 3 and Q Kt—B 3 would at least have given White a chance of a desperate Kt side attack, a course which the hopeless disintegration of his Kt side suggests.

(h) Puts the Q out of business and completely bares White's K.

(i) Threatening nothing. Q B x Kt might prolong the defense.

(j) Of course if White takes the B he is mated on the move.

(k) Again Q B x Kt would have regained a Pawn and removed a powerful attacking piece.

(l) P x Kt would lose right off.

(m) Here White misses his chance; Q—K B square wins, or at any rate comes pretty close to it. It makes all the difference whether Black keeps his Kt or his B.

(n) Again R—B 2 was better to make Black give the Kt for the R. The white K could then get away more easily.

(o) Preferable was R x Kt. Q—K 2 simply marks time.

(p) A final, and this time quite fatal, blunder. The only chance, and a sad one, was K—R 2.

This was undoubtedly the brightest game in the tournament, but it seems a pity that White did not push his opponent harder. However, it is a pleasure to all that Mr. Blake got one of the prizes.

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